BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
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No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1853.....NO. 38.

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued until forbid charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements contracting one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v9-tf

MURRAY & GRANT,
WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
April 20th, 1853. 33-3m

CORNELIUS DuPRE,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
☞Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N C

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , June 4. 1852 39-12m

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

D. L. BURBANK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Polley & Hart's.) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N C.
REFERS TO
E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; Thos. H. Wright, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. Parsley, Esq , President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD,
GROCER, Ship Chandler, and Commission Merchant, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

VARIETY STOVE WAREHOUSE.
BARTLETT BENT, Jr.
Manufacturer and Dealer in the most Approved
STOVES, RANGES,
Farmers' Boilers, Ship Cabooses, Gas Ovens,
Charcoal and Hard Coal Furnaces, Oven Fronts, &c.
Iron Castings generally.
238 Water Street, New-York.
April 29, 1853 34-3m

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS, 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisse, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Bareges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Hdkfs.
The undersigned would invite the attention of his friends and the trade generally. He will offer great inducements to Cash and Short Time Buyers.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

PIANOS—MUSIC.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity that he has opened a MUSIC STORE on Market street, above the Carolina Hotel, where he intends to keep a complete assortment of PIANOS of the most celebrated manufacture. No. 6, 6½, and 7 octave Pianos, in Rosewood Cases, and with the latest improvements. These instruments have been selected by himself, and he therefore feels confident of being able to them to be superior in tone, finish and work manship to any which ever came to this market before. He will sell them at New York prices.
He also keeps, and is constantly receiving, the latest and most fashionable Music for Piano and *all* other instruments. His arrangements with Northern Publishers are such, that he is enabled to receive any ordered piece, either published in Europe or in this country, in *three days*. He will attend to any orders from String or Brass Bands, either for instruments or arranged Music, with despatch, having arranged all the Music of the Wilmington Amateur Brass Band during the last 6 months.
Old Pianos taken in exchange.
All orders for Music or Instruments from the country, will be promptly attended to. HERMANN L. SCHREINER,
Nov. 12th.—[6-tf] Professor of Music.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves and knowing a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs.
MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12, 1852 1-12m

UNION AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.
RALPH & CO., 23 FULTON ST., N. Y.,
OFFER FOR SALE a large assortment of AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, consisting of Plows, and Castings, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Horse Powers, Thrashers and Seperators, Fanning Mills, Grain Cradles, Scythes and Snaths, Grain Mills, Sugar Mills, Root Cutters, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Ox Yokes and Bows, Rakes, Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Spades, Shovels, Carts, Wagons, Wheelbarrows, &c.
FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEED—a large variety. FERTILISERS—Peruvian Guano, Sup. Phosphate Lime, Bone Dust, Poudrettes, Charcoal Dust, Plaster, &c.
MANUFACTURERS of SCHNEBLY'S Reaping and Mowing Machine; DANIELS' Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutters. Agents for the sale of WM. HOVEY'S Patent Straw Cutters. A descriptive catalogue will be sent on application by mail. [March 25, 1853.—29-3m

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with a FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following articles:
20 bbls. Whiskey; 20 bags Coffee;
50 " Rum, 10 bbls. Port;
5 firkins Butter; 20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;
20 " Flour, fine and super;
30 bags extra family Flour;
Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Mackerel, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cuttlery, Crockery, Matting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 4th, 1852.

PURE OLIVE OIL—For sale by
May 10. WILKINSON & ESLER.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of Henry Gurdes, at the March Term, 1853, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. JOHN C. WOOD, Adm'r.
May 6th, 1853 35-6t

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale his PLANTATION AND LAND, consisting of about SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, two hundred of which is cleared and under good fence, with two good dwelling houses and all necessary out-buildings, two *Wells* and several Springs of excellent Water, on the promises. The Lands and Farms are situated on the West side of Stone's Bay, in Onslow county, convenient to New River, and fine Fish and Oysters.
Persons desirous of purchasing, will please call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in giving all information desired. A bargain may be had. JOHN DICKSON.
May 6th, 1853. 35-8m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE subscribers having, on the 12th inst, formed a Co-partnership, under the firm of UTLEY & ALDERMAN, have taken the store No. 3, P. K. Dickinson's Building, on North Water street, formerly occupied by Messrs. A. J. & T. J. Jones, where they intend to keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail, with DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, SHOES, CUTLERY, FARMING UTENSILS, &c. JOHN UTLEY.
ARCH'D ALDERMAN.
Wilmington, N. C., April 12th, 1853 187-20—32-tf

CHEAP STORE.
PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.
The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas:	Hair do:	British do:
Peanuts:	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork:	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry:	Do. Straps:	Medicine:
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c.:	Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.
In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 26-tf

FINAL NOTICE.
ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Capt. Charles Burns, are requested to be rendered according to law, to the subscriber on or before the 10th of June next, as the Estate will be closed immediately after that day.
THOS. W. GORE, Adm'r.
Little River, S. C., Jan. 3rd, 1853. 19-t10ju

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1853—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1852 43-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

SPIRITUALIST'S LIBRARY.
PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN,
NEW YORK,
HAVE a comple assortment of Books and Periodicals devoted to the facts, philosophy, and advocacy of Spiritualism, which they will supply in any quantity, and on the most favorable terms. We refer to the Spiritual Telegraph for the list of our Books, prices, rates of postage, &c.
THE SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH is a weekly paper, devoted to the Elucidation of Phenomena, and contains a record of the most interesting facts, &c. A very interesting discussion of the facts and philosophy of the Manifestations, is now in course of publication, between Dr. B. W. Richmond and Sc[illegible]an. All the back numbers can be furnished. Subscription price, $1 50 per annum. Specimen copies sent free.
The increasing interest, and rapid occurrence of facts, demand more space and additional services, and the Telegraph, (volume II, to commence in May next,) will be greatly enlarged after which the price will be Two Dollars.
THE SHEKINAH, Volume II, is being issued Monthly, and is devoted to mental and Spiritual Science. It contains many important facts and profound expositions of the psychological laws on which they depend. Each number contains at least 48 pages of original matter, from the ablest contributors, and is embellished with a portrait, on steel, of some Spiritualist or Reformer. Terms, $3 per annum.
The first volume of the Shekinah is elegantly printed and bound, and its intrinsic merits and artistic beauty entitle it to a place in every Library. Price, in morocco, lettered and gilt, $3; in muslin, $2 50.
A liberal discount made to the Trade. Address
PATRIDGE & BRITTAN,
No. 3, Courtlandt street, New York.
March 10th, 1853. 27-3m.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.
At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street.
JOHN KYLE has just received a large and well selected stock of French, English, Irish, Italian, Swiss and American DRY GOODS, which, having selected with the greatest care, he is determined to offer at unusually low rates.—Among which may be found—

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bleach & bro. Domestics;
do. Drap d'Ete;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;	Table and Bird Eye Diapers;
Blue, bl'k and gray Sattinets;	Cotton and Russia do.
Plain and striped Tweeds;	8-4 brown damask do.
Plain, striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Black satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	White Linen Drill;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Gent.'s Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Spring Cassimeres;	Boys Straw & Panama Hats;
Tally Velvets;	Fine Boots and Shoes;
Marseilles Vestings;	Porte Monaies and Purses;
California stripes & cottonades	Large supply Looking Glasses

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Super black Grodarine Silk, 36 inches:	Muslin Skirts;
Super black Broc. do.	Gossimer, Belgrade, Reef Edge, Black, Bombazine, and Silk Bonnets;
do. col'd do. do.	Black Silk Mourning, or superior Silk Lace Bonnens;
Plain and fancy do.	Child Pearl Hats;
Green and blue Boraige;	do. do. do. Feathers;
Fig'd and plain do.	Swiss Trimming;
Lawns and Muslins;	do. Edgings and Insertings;
Superfine Armenian do.	Jaconet do. do;
Large emb. Crape Shawls;	Embroidered Cambrick Hdkfs;
Canton Crape Neck do.	Linen Cambrick do.;
Silk do. do.	Swiss, Mull & Book Muslin;
French Habit Collars, worked do. morning do. [fronts;	Plaid and Striped do.;
Neck, Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;	Jaconet and Cambric;
Black and col'd Kid Gloves;	Bl'k, White & Col'd Cotton Hose;
do. silk Mits and do.	Bl'k and White Silk Hose;
Col'd " " " do.	Misses White & Col'd Cot. do
Cotton " " do.	Misses White & Col'd Cot. do
Buttons, Gimp & Trimmings;	and children's Shoes.—

A large supply of men's, women's and children's Shoes.—Together with a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING; besides a variety of other articles too numerous to mention
Also, a large supply of Cross Creek YARNS, at wholesale.
Wilmington, N. C., March 18th, 1853. 11

GENTS' BLACK OPERA & FRENCH. Hats. A splendid stock just received and for sale low by
C. MYERS, Hatter, No. 1 Granite Row.

General Notices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his place, lying five miles west of Jacksonville, Onslow County, and about 4 miles from New River, containing **629 Acres**, more or less, and consisting of good Turpentine and Farming lands. The improvements comprise a new Dwelling House, and all necessary Out-Buildings, &c. The place is well watered and healthy. It will be sold on a credit for good notes with appoved security. Apply to
May 19, 1853—37-3m WILLIAM E. SHIVER.

WOOL.
50,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED, for which the highest cash price will be paid, by
W. HAMILTON McRARY.
May 10th, 1853. 210-1w—36-11

UNITED STATES HOTEL, Philadelphia.
CAPT. CHAS. H. MILLER, having leased this well-known establishment and refurnished it in modern style, would inform the public, that they will find the accommodations of a very superior character in every respect.
Capt Miller's reputation as a host is well known everywhere, and he is determined it shall lose nothing by his future efforts. The highest degree of satisfaction guaranted to all who may favor him with their company.
Philadelphia, May 2, 1853 37-3m

THE NEW STEAMBOAT LAW.
Caution to persons using steam power to conform to the Law.
I AM manufacturing all the necessary instruments required to secure a certificate from the Government Inspectors, they having granted certificates to those boats having my instruments on them. My Water Guage for boilers, my Steam-pressure Guage, my Marine Chronometer, with pressure guage attached, giving the correct time of day, is an invaluable acquisition to any steamboat or mill; and my Improved Fuseable Metallic Plug for boilers, which can be inserted without blowing off the boiler, if one plug is melted—All the above instruments are manufactured by myself; and having had thirty years practical experience in the Steam engine, gives me full confidence in the working qualities of the above. A fuller description will be sent to any part of the Union, by addressing JOSHUA LOWE, No. 47 Dey-st., New York, post paid.
N. B. All engineers are solicited to become Agents, and a liberal commission allowed.
April 29, 1853. 34-1m

PREMIUM IRON PIANO-FORTES.
THESE instruments possess many advantages over those made of wood, and are from 20 to 25 per cent. less in price for the same pattern.
They are all 7 octave, of the most superior tone and finish, and are warranted to stand in any climate.
The undersigned continue to manufacture Piano-fortes in rosewood case, from $235 to $800.
Our catalogue of SHEET MUSIC is the largest in the country, and we can furnish EVERY ARTICLE in the Music line.
Sheet Music sent by Mail.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 1 Franklin Square,
April 29th, '53.—[34-3m] NEW YORK.

LUMBERTON HOTEL.
THE subscribers inform the public that they have purchased the Hotel lately occupied by G. W. Higley, and that they are now prepared to entertain all who may favor them with their custom, and pledge themselves to use every effort to give satisfaction. They are now building large and dry Stables and shelters. Their table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and with attentive servants in the house and for the stables. Their undivided attention will be given to the establishment, and therefore hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
J. W. REGAN,
J H. CALDWELL.
Lumberton, April 8th. 1853. 31-3m

CARRIAGES.
WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.
We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.
In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.
All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 10th, 1853. 27-1y.

$20 REWARD.
THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd
J. H. JERMAN,
SETH DAVIS, } Adm'rs.
December 6, 1852 15-tf

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address
D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk.)
July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO USE STEAM AS A MOTIVE POWER,
AND DESIRE SAFETY AND GREAT ECONOMY.
AN opportunity is now offered to all whom it may concern, to secure the exclusive right of manufacturing, using and vending, in States and Counties, IRVING'S CIRCULATING SAFETY STEAM BOILER, for Stationary Engines, Locomotives, Marine Engines, on River, Lake and Ocean Steamers, &c. The advantages of this Boiler over all others now in use, are,
1. ENTIRE SAFETY FROM EXPLOSION, being no more liable to explode than an open cheldron.
2. Less than ONE THIRD the amount of fuel is required to generate the steam obtained by other boilers of the same power
3. The cost of construction is REDUCED ONE-HALF.
4. They occupy but ONE-THIRD the space of other boilers, and may be applied to any engine now in use.
5. The expense of Furnace Grates will be incalculably lessened by the small amount of fuel required, and the manner of using it.
The Company GUARANTEE the reality of the above advantages. Their conclusions are based on PRACTICAL RESULTS, many of these Boilers being now in use in and about this city. The inventor has but just succeeded, after years of application, in bringing this valuable invention before the public. It stands alone and independent in its merits, and if it has the qualities claimed, which are undeniable, the public will at once acknowledge its superiority over any other motive power.
Terms of sale made known on application at the office of the "IRVING STEAM BOILER COMPANY," corner of Broadway and Park-place, New York, over the New Broadway Bank.
Circulars containing terms of sale, &c., will be forwarded by mail if required, address as above.
April 15, 1853. 22-3m

LIBERTY STOVE WORKS AND HOLLOW-WARE FOUNDRY, Philadelphia.
The undersigned respecfully inform the public, that having still further enlarged and improved their WORKS, and increased their facilities, they are now prepared to execute orders, for stoves, hollow-ware, &c., on the most reasonable terms. They invite the attention of SOUTHERN and WESTERN MERCHANTS, to their large and extensive assortment of NEW PATTERNS, all of which have been got up at great expense, combining originality and beauty of design, durability, utility and economy in their operation, comprising the most complete and varied assortment of STOVES ever offered for sale; consisting of Liberty Air Tight Cook, for wood or coal; Complete Cook; Star Air Tight Cook; Star Franklin; Star Radiator; Fire King Radiator; Improved Jenny Lind; Cannon Stoves; Bases; Bare Cylinders, Bar Rooms; Radiator Plates; Tea Kettles Ranges; Gas Ovens, &c., &c.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS desirous of ordering by letter, can have a list of prices sent by mail, containing drawings and descriptions of all the different varieties of stoves, &c. ABBOTT & LAWRENCE,
Feb. 25-25-6m] Brown St., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders

JUST RECEIVING.—Whole, half and quarter boxes Raisins; drums new Figgs; Currents and Citron; Candy, Almonds, Pecan, Brazil, Filberts, and English Walnuts; Preserves, Pickles, Jellies, Jams, &c. All new and fresh, for sale low by L. N. BARLOW, Granite row, Fron st.

COME QUICK.
AND you will find that I have just received from the North, fresh and good,
6 hhds prime Western Sboulders;
4 " " " Sides;
10 bbls. Hiram Smith's best Flour;
26 half bbls. Extra Family;
2 firkins of new May Butter;
10 bbls. superior A. C. C. Sugar.
All low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

DRAB BEAVER HATS. 2 cases Gents' Drab Beavers, a summer Hat. Please call and examine them at the Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 1 Granite Row.
April 8, 1853. C. MYERS, Hatter.

FINE CUT TOBACCO—For chewing or smoking, at
May 10. WILKINSON & ESLER'S.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.
THE subscriber has just returned from the North, where he has purchased direct from the manufactures and Importers, a large stock, carefully selected, which he offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:
DRUGS & MEDICINES.—Castor Ooil, by the gallon, bottle and dozen; Epsom Salts; Blue Mass; Jalap; Ipecac; Rhubarb; Seidlits and Soda Powders; Haskell & Merrick's and Schiffin & Co's Select Powders; Sago; Arrow Root; Barley; Mace; Ginger; Allspice; Squills; Opium, &c.
CHEMICALS.—200 oz. Sulph Quinine, "Powers & Weightman;" 20 lbs. Calomel; 6 oz. Sulph. Morphine; 20 lbs. Pro-to Carb. Iron; Act: Lead: Sulph. Zinc; Cit. Iron and Quinine; Tannin; Valerianate of Iron; Valerianate of Zinc.
PAINTS.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, pure; 5000 lbs. White Lead, extra; 2,000 lbs. White Lead, No.1; 1,000 Yellow Ochre in Oil; 1,000 Spanish Brown in Oil; 1000 Venetian Red do.; 500 Chrome Green in Oil; Chrome Yellow do.; 100 ground Verdigris; Pumnice Stone; Litharge; Umber; Terra de Siene; 1,000 Black Lead in Oil; Linseed Oil; Whale and Sperm Oils; Train Oil; 2,000 boxes assorted Window Glass; 20 reams Sand Paper; Putty; Whiting, Red Lead, &c. &c.
PASTRY & COOKING.—2 gross Yeast Powders; Cr. Tartar; Bi-carb. Soda; Vanilla Beans; Ext's of Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Nutmegs, &c., Isinglass; Gelatine; Russian Gelatine, &c.
FANCY ARTICLES.—76 doz. Tooth Brushes, large as sortment; 10 dozen Shaving Brushes; 5 doz. Nail Brushes; 1 doz. Comb Brushes; 50 doz. Hair Brushes; 1 doz. Hat Brushes; 1 doz. Cloth Brushes 50 doz. Shaving Soap; 6 doz, Lubben's Extracts, assorted; 2 doz. Ess. Bouquet; 1 doz. Oriental Drops; 12 doz. German Cologne; Bell Cologne, Powder and Puff Boxes; Cold Crem; Lip Salve; Toilet Powder; Tobacco Pouches; Combs; 50 doz. Paint Brushes; Blenders, Fitch Brushes; Spruce Gum; Gum Drops; Andersons. Lemons and Goodwin's Fine Cut Tobacco; 30,000 imported Cigars; Cigar Cases, &c. &c. For sale wholesale and retail by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 28 Druggist and Chemist.

FANCY ARTICLES.—12 doz. Lubin's Extract, 3 dozen Poncine Soap, 1 gross Brown Windsor Soap, 6 dozen Shaving Cream, 3 dozen Wash Balls; 4 doz. Buffalo Combs, (superior;) 1 gross Wax Matches; a large assortment of Hair and Tooth Brushes. C. DuPRE,
ap2 Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.

LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.
AMONG the many articles recommended for promoting a luxuriant and beautiful growth of the human hair, cleansing the head from Dandruff and its natural impurities, nothing has ever been discovered to compete with the virtues of the incontested—the incontestible KATHAIRON, either as a TOILET PREPARATION in its softening and fragrant character, or to preserve and resuscitate fallen hair upon GREY and BALD HEADS. The Kathairon neutralizes the effect of disease, climate and old age, which so often cause the hair to fall off and turn grey.
Ladies and gentlemen wishing an article to cleanse, soften, curl and beautify their hair, should be particular and enquire for LYON'S KATHAIRON.
It is sold by all Dealers throughout North and South America, Europe and the Islands of the Ocean, in large bottles for 25 cents.

Sold in Wilmington by C. DuPRE and W. H. LIPPITT.
January 7, 1853 18

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger.
NOTHING need be said to command the attention of the public to this article when convinced that it is PURE and *unadulterated*. Medical men, or those seeking a harmless beverage to destroy the unwholesome effects of brackish and turbid water, can rely upon its genuine character, and it is also extensively used for culinary purposes, in flavoring cakes, preserves, &c. To the afflicted with Dyspepsia, Summer Complaints, Cholera, Nervous Debility, Fever and Ague, Dizziness, General Prostration, &c., nothing has ever been prescribed with equal effect.
Manufactured by E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, 161 Broadway New York.
Inquire for LYON'S PURE GINGER. Sold by reputable Druggists throughout the world
☞W. H. LIPPITT and C. DuPRE Wilmington, N. C., agents as above.
Jan. 7, 1852. 18

GOOD MEDICINES!!
STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT
IS confidently recommended to invalids, as UNSURPASSED by any known preparation, for the cure of COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and other forms of Common Colds, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CROUP, CONSUMPTION, in an early stage, and for the relief of the patient even in advanced stages of that fatal disease.
It combines in a scientific manner remedies of long esteemed value, with others of more recent discovery, and besides its soothing and tonic qualities, acts through the skin gently, and with great efficacy for the cure of this class of diseases.

STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL!
Is a pleasant mixture, compounded in agreement with the rules of Pharmacy, of therapeutic agents, long known and celebrated for their peculiar efficacy in curing DIARRHŒA, and similar affections of the system. In its action it ALLAYS NAUSEA and produces a healthy action of the LIVER, thus removing the cause at the same time that it cures the disease.
The valuable Medicines above named have recently been introduced, with the approval of a number of the Medical Profession in the City of Baltimore and elsewhere, and in practice have succeeded most admirably in curing the diseases for which they are prescribed. They are offered to the Country Practitioner, as medicines which he can in all respects depend upon, as prepared in agreement with the experience of some of the most learned and judicious Physicians, and strictly in conformity with the rules of Pharmacy, as especially serving his convenience, who cannot so readily as the City Physician have his own prescriptions compounded by a practical Pharmaceutist.
See the descriptive Pamphlets, to be had gratis of all who have the Medicines for sale, containing recommendation from Doctors Martin, Baltzell, Addison, Payne, Handy, Love, &c.
Doct. S. B. Martin, says "I do not hesitate to recommend your *Diarrhœa Cordial* and *Anodyne Cherry Expectorant*," &c.
Doct. John Addison, says "It gives me much pleasure to add my testimony to that of others, in favor of the extraordinary efficacy of your Diarrhœa Cordial," &c.; and of the Expectorant, "I have no hesitation in recommending it, as a most valuable medicine," &c.
Doct. R. A. Payne, says he has used the Diarrhœa Cordial in his practice "with the happiest effect, and thinks it one of the most convenient and efficient combinations ever offered to our profession."
Doct. L. D. Handy, writes, "I have administered your Anodyne Expectorant, in several cases of Bronchial affection, with the most happy result s, and from a knowledge of its admirable effects, can with the greatest confidence recommend it," &c.
Doct. W. S. Love, writes to us that he has administered the Expectorant to his wife, who has had the Bronchitis for four teen years, and that she is fast recovering from her long standing malady. It has in a few week done her more good than all the remedies she has heretofore used under able medical counsel.
Sixteen of the best Apothecaries and Pharmaceutists in the City of Baltimore, write "We are satisfied the preparations known as Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant and Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial are medicines of great value and very efficient for the relief and cure of the diseases for which they are recommended, they bear the evidence of skill and care in their preparation and style of putting up, and we take pleasure in recommending them."
☞E. H. STABLER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Baltimore Proprietors.
☞For sale by Druggists generally, and by
C. DuPRE, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.
December 24, 1852 6m

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
THIS Liniment is unequalled for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises, Burns, Strains, Corns, Piles, Tumors, Stiffness, Old Sores, Swellings, or Pains in any part of the body an external application can reach. A volume of certificates can be given from those that have been cured of these diseases, and also from those that have had Horses cured of Ringbone, Spavin, Scratches, Wind-galls, Saddle galls, Cracked heels, Stiffness, or any enlargement of bones or muscle.

THROUGH BY EXPRESS!!
This to certify that the Mexican Mustang Liniment Has been used quite extensively in the stables of Adams & Co's Great Southern, Eastern and Western Expresses, for Curing Galls Chafes Scratches, Sprains and bruises, and it has proved very effectual. Many of their men have also used it on themselves and their families; and they all speak of its healing and remedial qualities in the highest terms. One of our hostlers got kicked, and badly cut and bruised on his knee—as usual the MUSTANG LINIMENT was resorted to, and the sorness and lameness was soon removed, and it was perfectly well in three or four days.—We have no hesitation in recommending it as a valuable preparation, to be used externally on man or beast. J. DUNNING,
Foreman of Adams & Co's Express Stable, New York.
We take great pleasure in recommending the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT to all our friends and customers as the best article

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1853.

Daily paper one year.....$6,00 } Invariably
Weekly.....2,50 } in advance.

For Congress,

HON. WM. S. ASHE.

☞ As a matter of courtesy to Mr. Badger, late Editor of the "Free Press," we publish his card, assigning the reasons which have led to his retiracy from that position, although, of course, a portion of his remarks is rendered unnecessary by the withdrawal of Mr. McRae from the canvass in this District.

While we sincerely trust that Mr. Badger will find that happiness and prosperity in the pursuits of private life, which are so seldom vouchedsafe to the political Editor, we cannot but regret the loss of his sprightly effusions from the columns of our cotemporary.

MAIL AGENT.—Mr. George G. Lynch has been appointed Mail Agent on the route between Wilmington and Weldon, *vice* William H. Laspeyre, resigned. This is the same position which Mr. Lynch formerly held, and for which he is eminently qualified—being fully acquainted with its duties, and determined to perform them satisfactorily.

The Congressional Canvass.

It will be seen from the communication of Mr. McRae, which we publish in to-day's paper, that, for reasons satisfactory to himself, and which, no doubt, will prove equally so to his friends, that gentleman has withdrawn from the Congressional canvass in this District. This action on the part of Mr McRae relieves the mutual friends of Mr. Ashe and himself from a position somewhat embarrassing, and will, we hope, tend still farther to increase and secure the harmony of the party.

GAS.—We noticed the introduction of the new gas into one or two places of business last night, for the first time; and, although under rather unfavorable circumstances—the gasometer not being full, nor working under sufficient pressure—there could be no doubt entertained of its ultimate complete success. We do not know exactly whether it was in operation at any other places, but we only saw it at Messrs. Polly & Hait's, on Front Street, and Mr. Hutchins' Verandah Saloon, on the Wharf. We have no doubt, however, that it will be very extensively used by our citizens, to whom it will be a great convenience, in every way. By the bye, while looking at the gas down at Hutchins', we noticed one of the improvements of the age in the shape of an apparatus for setting up ten pins, without the intervention of a boy, and without leaving the head of the alley. There will soon be machinery for everything.—*Daily Journal, 25th inst.*

COPPER.—We have been shown some very beautiful specimens of copper ore, from Chatham county, in this State, brought down from Fayetteville, by Dr. Harriss, which may be seen at his office. The largest lumps contain, it would seem, about twenty to twenty-five per cent. of pure copper, embedded in white quartz. The smaller lumps are very nearly pure, the portion of quartz being not more than ten per cent. This copper business certainly bids fair to grow into one of the most important interests in the State, and we have little or no doubt that it will be much more profitable than the copper region on Lake Superior.

MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.—On Saturday last a daily local mail from this place commenced being sent on the Manchester Railroad, and the stage line running in connection with it through to South Carolina, carrying mails to and from any point on the route and through.

State Medical Society.

We find in the Carolinian of the 21st, a short sketch of the doings of this Society, at its recent meeting in Fayetteville, from which we learn that the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz: Dr. J. H. Dickson, of Wilmington, President; Dr. Daniel DuPre, of New Hanover, Treasurer; Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of New Hanover, Corresponding and Recording Secretary; and Dr. J. B. Jones, of Chapel Hill, Orator. Delegates were appointed to the next meeting of the American Medical Association.

The Society numbers about 79 permanent members, and is in a healthy and prosperous condition. Its next meeting will be held at Raleigh, on the second Tuesday of May, 1854.

On Wednesday evening last, the annual address before the Society, was delivered by Dr. J. H. Dickson, of Wilmington. The subject of the address was *Respiration*. The Carolinian says that it evinced thought and research, and is highly spoken of by those more competent to judge of its merits than the Editor. Like our friend of the Carolinian, we have also heard Dr. Dickson's address spoken of in terms of almost unmeasured praise by discriminating members of the profession, by whom it was regarded as alike creditable to the Society, and to the medical faculty of Wilmington, and calculated to enhance the already high reputation of its author.

WATERMELON.—We wish that the day was a little hotter, so that we might the more fully enjoy the delicious slice of watermelon placed upon our table through the politeness of Mr. D. TELLER of Market street. Under any circumstances, however, it is acceptable. We do not know that it is the first of the season, but it is certainly the first we have seen. It came from Charleston.—*Daily Journal, 25th inst.*

Foreign Appointments.

We publish from the Washington Union of the 24th a considerable list of appointments to full missions, chargeships, consulates, etc. The Union says: "It is understood that the programme as it stands has been in an especial sense the work of the President himself, and that with him, in fact, as well as in form, is the full responsibility of the selections which it embraces. The cordial concurrence of the members of the cabinet in his determination is well known, as well as the full and free consultation with them upon the subject of which the President has availed himself; yet not the less on this account is the list of appointments presented to the country as his own act—the expression of his own policy and the dictate of his own judgment.—In this respect the President has responded to the spirit and the letter of the constitution, which imposes upon him, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the duty and the responsibility of the appointing power."

☞ The gold said to have been discovered in Tyrrell county, N. C., turns out to be nothing more than *Isinglass*. So says an exchange paper.

☞ The Charleston Courier of the 23rd announces that Henry W. Conner, Esq., has resigned the Presidency of the South Carolina Railroad, the resignation to take effect on the 1st day of July next. It is the intention of Mr. Conner to resume commercial life.

CONGRESS.—FIRST DISTRICT.—The Democratic Convention in the First District, has nominated Dr. SHAW, late Senator from Camden and Currituck, as the Democratic candidate in that District in opposition to Hon. DAVID OUTLAW, the present Whig incumbent.

"Cause and Effect."

Under this heading, the Wilmington Herald, in its last Wednesday's issue, makes insinuations which are of a character to carry with them their own condemnation. These insinuations are to the effect that Mr. McRae was bought off from the canvass in this District, by the offer of the appointment to Paris; and that Mr. Ashe, or his friends were, in some way, connected with the procurement of such appointment, and for such purpose. That neither Mr. Ashe, nor his friends had anything to do with this matter, we know—that the action of the President was not based upon any application from any quarter, made since the commencement of the canvass, we also feel assured. As for anybody being afraid of the question of distribution, that must be somewhere else than here. For our own part, we dislike squabbling, but always feel confident of the result, when we have examined the premises carefully, as we had done in this case. But it is useless to dwell upon this matter. It is simply preposterous. Mr. Ashe has few stronger friends than we, but we must say, fairly and candidly, that if we had any reason to suppose that Mr. Ashe had any connection, since the commencement of the canvass, with obtaining an office for his competitor, with the view of removing opposition, we could not and would not cast our vote for him, nor would he expect us to do so. The general tone of these remarks will apply as well to Mr. McRae. Did we for a moment dream of any buying off in connection with his appointment to Paris, we would denounce it instantly. That we do not denounce it is conclusive evidence that we do not suppose any such cause for denuncination to exist.

But the Wilmington Clique! Ye gods and little fishes, Jupiter Juno and 'tother fellows—do tell us who and what the Wilmington Clique is? Has it a local habitation and a name? Does it wear a tail? Has it hoofs and horns, or what is it like unto, generally speaking? "Dew tell"—we feel curious—Unfold, thou multipotent Wilmington Herald!

Gen. Arista and Mexican Annexation.

It would seem that this gentleman, the late President of that strong compound of discordant elements, known as the Mexican Republic, has been ordered into exile by a decree of his successor, Gen. Santa Anna, on the plea that his continued presence in the country would be an obstacle to peace and tranqnility. The real grounds seem to be, his predilections in favor of a federal instead of a consolidated Republic, and his known desire to annex Mexico to the United States. Arista was seized and conducted to Vera Cruz, by an escort of dragoons, but protested against the proceedure. In his reply to the order of banishment, he says:

"I cannot conceive in what or why my presence in the country should be an obstacle to peace and tranquility. In the letter you sent me as an expression, in substance, that while you (I) remain in Europe, I shall enjoy my rank and its salary, which seems to indicate that it was a crime to have sustained friendly relations with Carbajal and other North American Federalists established on the Northern frontier. I must say to you, that the Federalist idea and sympathies which I entertain for the institutions of North America have not committed me to any action that should subject me to this punishment of exile. I desire the happiness of my country, and to obtain it I see no other way than that of adopting Federal institutions, and, if you please, annexation to the United States, from which there would come to Mexico a fountain inappreciable of riches and prosperity, though there would be lost by it that great enigma, that quadrature of the circle, which Gen. Santa Anna calls nationality."

There is, no doubt, a good deal of bigotry against the United States, existing in certain classes in Mexico; but at the same time, a large and intelligent American party is growing up—the members of which believe, with General Arista, that from annexation "there would come to Mexico, a fountain inappreciable of riches and prosperity." With the advancement of intelligence, this party will grow, and receive immense accessions from the progressive impulses to be imparted to the country by the progress of American enterprise on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. As soon as Mexico is ripe, she will fall into our lap—to have it sooner, would be injurious to both parties; and we do hope that no folly on the part of Mexico, or officious intermeddling by other powers, will arise to precipitate matters.

☞ A New York Correspondent of the Salisbury Republican Banner, regrets to learn that a very distinguished gentleman, one whose name is familiar to the American people, and whose misfortunes have long been softened and alleviated by the public sympathy, has announced his intention of absenting himself from the World's Fair in the Crystal Palace in that City, during the present summer. Need we add to these remarks his name, in order to apprize our readers that reference is made to Mr. William Patterson. That much abused gentleman has received tidings of the various strikes that have taken place in New York this season; and, warned by sad experience, he is determined to keep away from scenes where the outrage that has darkened his career, might be repeated—where, in fact, some audacious individual might again strike Billy Patterson. Mr. Patterson, too, lacks the consolation of knowing that his first assaulter had been duly reached by the arm of justice, since it is yet a question for which no solution has yet appeared, "Who struck Billy Patterson?"

☞ LAW. BADGER, Esq., late editor of the Wilmington Free Press has become associate editor of the Goldsboro' New Era, in which position he will undoubtedly lend fresh spirit to the already entertaining columns of that valuable paper.

☞ The Communication of an esteemed correspondent of Sampson county, has been received. He will see from this No. of our paper, that a publication of his article under present circumstances would be out of place. For this reason only, it does not appear.

Arrival of the Isabel.

The Steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston at nine o'clock on the evening of the 24th, with dates from Havana to the 21st. She left Havana on the morning and Key West on the evening of the 22d.

There is actually no political news of importance. The following are the numbers drawing the principal prizes in the Havana Lottery of the 10th inst.:

Numbers.	*Prizes.*	*Numbers.*	*Prizes*
38,819.....	$30,000	389.....	1.000
25,005.....	20,000	1,786.....	9,000
38,169.....	12,000	3,219.....	1.000
29,615.....	6,000	12,959.....	1,000
3,522.....	2,000	14,562.....	1,000
4,302.....	2,000	21,281.....	1,000
19,111.....	2,000	32,150.....	1,000
24,178.....	2,000	32,640.....	1,000
27,461.....	2,000	34,761.....	1,000

Rechabite Society.

The District Tent of I. O. R. of North Carolina, held their annual meeting in the Temperance Hall, on the 17th inst. The Subordinate Tents of the State were well represented, and the Order proved to be in a most flourishing condition. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

William Sutton,	D. C. R.
Wm. H. Lyon,	D. D. R.
John A. Parker,	D. T.
William Larkins,	D. R. S.
D. J. Greer,	D. F. S.
James Howard,	D. I.
W. N. Bragg,	D. C.
J. M. Foy, J. T. Hewett, E. D. Hall,	D. C.

IN GOOD CREDIT.—The New York *Courier & Enquirer* quotes North Carolina 6 per cent. stocks at 108.

We understand that the Editorial Corps of the Standard, one of which there have been numerous reports by the Standard, said that either a change of position or action prevent his bestowing any further consideration, at present, upon appointments of this class:

Official.

Minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. Secretary of legation, John Appleton, of Maine.

Minister plenipotentiary of Spain, Pierre Soule, of Louisianna.

Minister plenipotentiary to Russia, Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut.

Minister plenipotentiary to Mexico, James Gadsden, of S. Carolina. Secretary of legation, John Cripe, of California.

Minister plenipotentiary to Prussia, Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey.

Minister plenipotentiary to Central America, Solon Borland, of Arkansas. Secretary of legation, Frederick A. Beelen, of Pennsylvania.

Minister plenipotentiary to Brazil, William Trousdale, of Tennessee.

Minister plenipotentiary to Chili, Samuel Medary, of Ohio.

Minister plenipotentiary to Peru, John R. Clay, late charge d'affaires in Peru, and formerly secretary of legation in Russia and Austria.

Minister resident in Switzerland, Theodore S. Faylong, secretary of legation at Berlin.

CHARGES D'AFFAIRES.

For Belgium, J. J. Seibles, of Alabama.
For Netherlands, August Belmont, of New York.
For Sardinia, Richard K. Meade, of Virginia.
For Bolivia, Charles L. Woodbury, of Massachusetts.
For Austria, Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia.
For Two Sicilies, Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana.
For Denmark, Henry Bedinger, of Virginia.
For Buenos Ayres, William H. Bissell, of Illinois.
For New Granada, James L. Greene, of Missouri.
Commissioner to the Hawaiian islands, Shelton F. Leake, of Virginia.

CONSULS.

Acapulco, Charles L. Denman, of California.
Alexandria, Edwin de Leon, of South Carolina.
Basle, David L. Lee, of Iowa.
Bordeaux, Alfred Gilmore, of Pennsylvania.
Bermuda, John M. Howdin, of Ohio.
Bremen, William Hildebrand, of Wisconsin.
Cork, Dennis Mullin, of New York.
Dublin, M. J. Lynch, of Illinois.
Dundee, Wm H. DeWolf, of Rhode Island.
Havana, Alexander M. Clayton, of Mississippi.
Hong Kong, James Keenan, of Pennsylvania.
Honolulu, Benjamin F. Angell, of New York.
Hamburg, S. M. Johnson, of Michigan.
Lahaina, Geo. W. Chase, of Maine.
Liverpool, Nathaniel Hawthorne, of Massachusetts.
Melbourne, Jas. M. Tarleton, of Alabama.
Panama, Thomas W. Ward, of Texas.
Paris, Duncan K. McRae, of North Carolina.
Rio de Janeiro, Robert G. Scott, of Virginia.
St Thomas, Charles J. Helm, of Kentucky.
Talcahuano, Wm. B. Plato, of Illinois.
Trieste, Wyndham Robertson, of Louisiana.
Trinidad de Cuba, John Hubbard of Maine.
Valparaiso, Reuben Wood, of Ohio.
Venice, Donald G. Mitchell, of Connecticut.
Zurich, George F Goundi, of Pennsylvania.

Later from California.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—The steamer Falcon, from Aspinwall, with the California mails and sixty passengers arrived to-day.

The steamer Georgia sailed for New York on the 19th, with $2,300,000 in gold.

The Falcon reports that a number of passengers from New York by the steamers Uncle Sam and Union, have been obliged to take passage on the Pacific mail steamship, in consequene of an accident to the Winfield Scott.

The Empire City sailed for Havana on the 18th.—Her news is unimportant. Thos. Strickland, third officer of the Empire City fell overboard on the 18th, and was drowned.

Sale of Negroes.

On Friday last several negroes belonging to the estate of Fernifold Jernigan, deceased, were sold at the Court-house. One negro about 25 years of age brought $1040; another somewhere between 30 and 40 years old, sold for $810. A woman 28 years old and child were knocked down at $1055. Three boys 14, 12 and 10, brought 860, 800, and 700 dollars respectively. These prices seem to indicate that negroes continue to be in demand at as high rates as have prevailed for some time. The bidding was spirited, and sales quick.—*Goldsboro Patriot 24th inst.*

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—The steamship United States has arrived at this port in 5 days and 2 hours from Aspinwall.

She brings San Francisco papers of the 30th April and a number of passengers brought down to Panama by the steamship "Golden Gate." The run from San Francisco to New Orleans has thus occupied but 19 days.

As the United States was coming up, she came in collision with three ships being towed down. The United States was slightly damaged, but the ship Quebec, which cleared here yesterday, for New York, sunk to her deck. The other vessels were not injured. Several tow boats have gone down to attempt to raise the Quebec.

The health of the Isthmus was good.

The steamship "Golden Gate," on her passage down to Panama one night, came in collision with another steamer, supposed to be the "Sierra Nevada." The "Golden Gate" sustained only slight injury, and, as the other steamer kept on her way, it is supposed she was not materially damaged.

The California news is of but little importance.

We find no mention of the amount of gold taken out by this mail, but the accounts from the mines appear to be a very favorable character.

Two fires had occured at San Francisco, but they were fortunately extinguished before any damage of importance was done.

The banking house of Paige, Bacon & Co. had been robbed of $3,000.

New discoveries of gold near Negro Hill are reported.

In the Senate, on the 29th of April, the bill for the extension of the city front of San Francisco was indefinitely postponed by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor.

The Legislature would finally adjourn on the 11th of May.

The agricultural prospects of the State are in a very flattering condition.

The grand jury in the case of the steamship Independence, wrecked in St. Cimon's bay, have rendered a verdict in which they express the opinion that the vesssel was wholly unseaworthy at and before the time of the painful accident, and that much blame attaches to her owners for allowing her to be employed in the transportation of passengers, when they must have known such was the case.

Business at San Francisco continued dull.

The stock of provision and other necessary articles of consumption in the interior was very light, and the roads leading thereto in a most wretched condition, so that high prices and much suffering are anticipated.

There have been but few arrivals at San Francisco from the Atlantic ports since the departure of last steamer, although a number of vessels are considerably over due. Among those arrived is the barque Old Hickory, from New York, in 146 days.

The list of deaths given in the San Francisco papers show a considerable increase for the last month over previous months.

An active business was anticipated during the month of May.

The stock of flour on hand was large, and heavy arrivals were expected during the next few weeks.

The whaling ship Robert Brettsford, from New Bedford, is ashore on Christmas Island.

Two Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, May 24.—The steamer Europa, from Liverpool, has arrived with dates to the 14th May. Milligan's Circular quotes cotton at an advance of ⅛d; fair quality had improved most. Sales of the week amounted to 47,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 12,000 bales, at the following prices: fair Orleans 6¾, middling 5¾; fair Upland 6⅝, middling 5¾. Consols 100⅜.

Parliament was still discussing the budget, which will undoubtedly pass.

Napoleon has sent Commissioners to the various departments for the purpose of enquiring into the wants of the people.

It is said that a fusion has taken place between the branches of the Bourbon party.

The Turkish difficulty has been satisfactorily settled.

CELEBRATION.—The Independent Order of Rechabites, having engaged the new Steamer Sam. Beery for the purpose, proceeded down the river to Smithville, where forming in procession, and accompanied by Johnson's Band, they repaired to the Methodist Church, where an address upon the subject of Temperance was delivered by the Rev. Jas. H. Brent.—The address, we have heard spoken of in terms of praise. After the exercises were over, the Steamer proceeded to Fort Caswell, and in due season returned to town.—*Herald 21st inst.*

SO POLITE.—A newly married lady requested her "liege lord and master," the other day, on going to market, to purchase a *foot* of mutton for dinner.—That goes ahead of that lady who complained of being disturbed by the noise of the *gentleman hen*.

The eye by the other."

[CONSOLATION.

We have never filled a space in the public eye sufficiently large to make it other than vanity and presumption to come out under the imposing caption above, if this communication concerned our humble and obscure self alone. But owing to our connection with matters fully referred to below, the use of the caption is not an arrogance, while the remarks following it are due to ourself, and doubly due to the Democratic party of this District.

It is quite generally known that, for several months past, we have been acting as Editor of the DEMOCRATIC FREE PRESS, in Wilmington. We attempted, in carrying out our ideas of the mission of a *Democratic* Editor, to pursue, so far as our indifferent ability goes, a fearless, independent course, promotive of the unity, the harmony, the security, the permanence of the *Democratic* party, embracing all those principles, usages, and doctrines for which it has contended and struggled through every national and sectional vicissitude up to the period of their triumphant success in '46, and the unparalleled endorsement of their success in the nearly unanimous election of Gen. Pierce. We have endeavored to make the "Press," while under our humble "*auspex*," a co-organ (with the other Democratic papers,) of the party as an *entirety*, and have discouraged, and discountenanced every reckless effort to engender or foster a faction.

Pursuing this course, with a sincere and steadfast desire to contribute everything in our power to the general unanimity, we thought it conducive to such an end to consider and support Mr. Ashe, as its well-understood choice for Congress; a choice, which, while it was peculiarly agreeable to his own party, contained in it elements of considerable popularity and acceptableness with the Whigs. Everything we could learn regarding it, but strengthened and enlightened our convictions in the matter, and made it more and more conclusive to our mind, that our course was correct. The course pursued by the older and more experienced papers of the District—the "Journal" and the "Carolinian"—entirely confirmed, and assured us of the rectitude of ours.

But the "Cabinet was not a *unit*," that is to say—those having a controling interest in the financial operations of the "Free Press" honorably, and conscientiously, no doubt, differed from us. We were willing to reduce the disagreement to a unit through a purchase; but the others concerned were unwilling to relinquish their interests, and but one resort was left us, which was to retire from a position that could only embarrass us, and perhaps render unpleasant the relations existing between the parties involved We *have* retired. The "Free Press" is no longer, in any shape, under our entire nor partial control It has passed to abler, and perhaps more prudent hands.

In retiring, we abate not one jot or tittle of the interest we have felt, encouraged and manifested in the election of the late popular and able incumbent. We retire strengthened and enlivened, in the belief that neither the Democracy as his *party*, nor others as his *constituents* heretofore, are ungrateful and impolitic enough not to return him to the well-cultivated field of his former labors with a triumphant, an overwhelming expression of their gratitude for his services, and of their entire approbation of the manner in which he has discharged the trust confided.

Our sphere of political activity will be humbler and smaller during the remainder of the campaign; but we consider it incumbent on us, in justice to the party, to Mr. Ashe, to our recent position, and our consistency and sincerity to improve every opportunity the narrower sphere affords, to promoting the success of the candidate whose merits and title we have heretofore advocated.

We will, we hope, be borne with while adding further, that if, when members to our national councils have become popular and influential, beloved by their own party, and respected and esteemed by the opposite one, they are to be thrown aside; to be thrust off just as they have fairly entered upon the threshold of distinction to themselves and usefulness to their constituents, they will cease to aspire to posts of service and honor; and impure men, who will use no industrious and honest effort in a laudable strife to emulate each other in worthy conduct, will come in; the only contest will be to make the most selfish and corrupt use of *brief* terms of public service.

In view, therefore, of the whole, we urge upon our brother Democrats, and upon Mr. A.'s constituents of all parties, to sustain their tried and faithful representative at the polls.—We are not vain nor arrogant enough to urge this course from any force or strength it derives from our advocacy of it; but because its naked, unadored merits prefent a strength and force of their own which have made an irresistible appeal to our judgment, and which we apprehend are urgent, convincing and forcible enough, to have made the same impression upon hosts of others.

We have here indicated the reasons and motives which influenced us to consider Mr. Ashe the preference of his District, and consequently our decided preference: they have proved incompatible with the views and wishes of the major control in the management of the *Free Press*, and we consequently withdraw. But there reasons and motives have lost none of their force with us, and will attend us 'till the day of the election, and on that day, will fill us with a lively anticipation of a happy and righteous result, which we expect, in some measure, cheerfully to contribute to.

Respectfully, yours,

LAW. BADGER.

Teachey's, Duplin, N. C., May 23d, 1853.

☞ Democratic Free Press, and Carolinian please copy.

To the Voters of 3d Congressional District.

Fellow-Citizens:—Circumstances which will be disclosed in a short time, have rendered it imperative that I should withdraw from the canvass for Congress in this District, and should announce to my fellow-citizens that I am no longer a candidate. I am deeply grateful for the kind manifestations which I have received from many friends, and if I did not feel assured that all who wish me well would approve my course, (as it has been approved by those whom I have had it in my power to consult,) I would not hesitate a moment to remain in the field and abide the result.

I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,

May 24th, '53.] D. K. McRAE.

Anti-Rent Outrage.

SCHOHARIE, N Y., May 19.—A Mr. Lawrence proceeded to the house of Jacob J. Deltz, on Tuesday last for the purpose of serving a summons. He found Mr. D. near his house, and handed him the papers.—Deltz took them and read them, when he threw them on the ground, seized Lawrence by the throat, calling him a damned scoundrel, for coming to serve papers on him. He then called to his family to blow a horn when a man named Hollenbeck, who was at work for Deltz as a mason, interceded for Lawrence, who managed to get away, and started off on a run. Deltz followed in pursuit, knocked Lawrence down, and held him until four men in disguise made their appearence They then tied his hands behind him, and took him to a small place of brush, near by; then tore off his coat, vest and cravat, and, with a jack knife cut off his hair, occasionally cutting the scalp, and remarking that they had a plaster that would heal it up; they tarred his head and body, and poured tar into his boots. After exhausting all their ingenuity this way, each cut a stick, and whipped him until they got tired.—They then tied his hands before him, and started him for the house, each of them kicking him at every step. They made him take the papers back, but took them away again, when, after knocking him down again, they left him, and he succeeded in reaching the residence of George Becker last evening. His legs, hands, arms, and face are badly bruised.

Mr. Secretary Dobbin.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Dobbin, will visit his home, in North Carolina, in the course of the coming fortnight, stopping on his way at Norfolk to inspect the Japan squadron now awaiting orders to sail.

Destructive Fires.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A fire broke out in Brooklyn to-day, and, before it could be subdued, 55 dwellings and stores were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

A fire in Rockland, Massachusetts, yesterday, destroyed nearly the whole town. The loss, it is thought, will not be less than $175,000.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The steamship Franklin, with Liverpool dates to the 10th May, arrived to-day. According to her quotations, the sales of cotton in Liverpool during the week amounted to 17,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000, and exporters 2,000.—The demand was fair. Holders were firm, with moderate sales to the trade.

The trade in Manchester was improving.

HAVRE, May 11.—The sales of Cotton for the week amounted to 5,500 bales. Tres ordinare 94f.

Flour is in good demand; prices are stiffer and unchanged.

Corn is in demand at moderate prices, though in favor of the buyers.

[illegible] Constitution."

[illegible] candidates for Congress in this District [illegible] the people of Cumberland at the Market House. Mr. McRae led off and spoke for an hour and a half in his usually self-possessed and impressive manner. The argument of his speech was on the question of distributing the public lands. This was the essential point of difference between the candidates—Mr. McRae advocating and Mr. Ashe opposing that policy. The bill known as Bennett's Land Distribution Bill, which was lost at the last Congress, became also the subject of discussion—Mr. McRae arraigning Mr. Ashe for having voted against it. By this bill large quantities of public lands were given to the different States for purposes of education and internal improvement. Mr. Ashe defended his vote on that bill ably and to the entire satisfaction of his numerous friends. He showed that the bill was contrary to one of the articles of the Democratic Platform as adopted at Baltimore in June last. The article is as follows:

"Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the constitution."

Mr. Ashe showed that the distribution of the lands was equivalent to the distribution of the proceeds, that if the lands were given away to the different States there could be no proceeds to be applied in the manner pointed out by the Democratic Platform.

We will not attempt to give an outline of the argument pursued by the speakers. We may be permitted to say, however, that Mr. Ashe's defence of his course and votes was completely satisfactory to every democrat with whom we have conversed upon the subject.

Mr. McRae saw fit to allude to the Editor of this paper, and to complain of an expression which we used last week, viz: that he had "heretofore acted with the democratic party;" which he said insinuated that he is not now acting with that party. He made an eloquent appeal to the democrats present, recalling the many services he had done the party. Now we are not disposed to undervalue Mr. McRae and his services. He has undoubtedly, in times past, used his fine talents, as many of our readers know, for the service of the party. But as he gave us the credit of being a candid man, we must be permitted to say, with all respect for him and the most kindly feelings, that we cannot regard his present course as at all calculated to benefit the Democratic Party. On the other hand, is it not calculated to breed distraction and ultimate defeat? Let it be recollected that by the late change in this Congressional District, the Whig vote has been increased to upwards of 4,000, whilst the Democratic vote is not 7,000.—Suppose that Mr. McRae should divide the Democratic vote with Mr Ashe, would not a fair opportunity be afforded of electing a Whig? We trust that this will not be the result. We trust this result will be avoided by the Democratic Party's uniting upon William S. Ashe, the faithful representative of his constituency—the Democrat who makes the recorded principles of his party the guides of his public life.

Towards Mr. McRae, personally, we entertain none but the most kindly sentiments. We have made these remarks from a sense of duty and responsibility to the Democratic Party. We trust that the spirit in which they have been conceived and uttered will not be subjected to misconstruction.

Constantinople and the Bosphorus.

What a magnificent effect these mosques and minarets of Stamboul have; the domes looming up in the golden haze of the morning, high above the house tops; the minarets piercing the heavens, clear and white, like gigantic ornamented needles wrought out of pure ivory; the quays lined with strangely-shaped houses, and forests of masts rising from the flashing waters of the harbor, with bright colors flounting in the air; the steamers from Bryukdere sweeping in gallantly, leaving long trails of smoke behind them; innumerable craft with flowing canvas, from the tiny felucca to the towering merchantman of the Black Sea, gliding about over the glorious Bosphorus, and far and near the very waters are alive with caiques, the most graceful and oriental of little boats, with their smooth sides and painted bows darting hither and thither with the velocity of birds, skimming over the lucid deep as lightly as the swallows that sport around them—a picture of Oriental life that art has never attained. Half the population of Stamboul seem to be afloat; turbans of every color, brilliant robes, sashes and uniforms glitter in the sunbeams; the oars of the caiques flashing as if tipped with silver, and the busy hum of life rising over all with a mellow cheerfulness.—Along over the bridge, from end to end flows another tide of life—the everlasting throng that crowds it from the dawn of morning to the darkness of night, and seem never to be done; the Frank merchants from Pera and Galata, and the Americans from the bazaars of Stomboul, the Turks, Jews, and Copts, the Greeks, the Itallians, the French, the English—all the nations of the globe appear to be passing over the bridge, speaking all the languages that can distort the tongue of man, wearing all the varieties of costume that can disfigure or give dignity to the form, and engaged in all the different pursuits that can occupy the human brain; the very vision, brought into glorious reality, that has haunted you from early youth in your dreams of the [illegible] softness, an odor of strange incense [illegible] atmosphere, a harmony of lights [illegible] vistas of golden huze and soft purple distance, that never so charmed the senses before save in the [illegible] first glimpses of the beautiful, when the heart is warm with youth and the spirit looked up to the realms of fancy. Now turn inward the stream of thought, and upon its surface are a thousand happy memories of the past, sitting [illegible] flows, till the [illegible] riders again in mystic [illegible] where dwell inhabitants with eyes [illegible] and robes of precious fabrics worked in gold, [illegible] white wands; and fairy castles are seen and [illegible] tains of amber and pearl rise up and change [illegible] strange forms and vanish, as the clouds of a summer's eve. But this is all romance aroused by our [illegible] ward show. There is as much sad reality in the [illegible] of the Sultan as anywhere else—a good deal more than you are prepared for, after reading Miss Pardoe or Lady Montague. Don't give way to any weakness of this kind any more if you can help it—It makes one feel miserable when he wakes up [illegible] like a nice mint-julip about bed time, and a [illegible] headache the next morning.—*Ross Browne's Yacht*

ST. LOUIS REMOVED TO THE COUNTRY.—Much apprehension has long been felt in St. Louis that the action of the waters of the Missouri, where they [illegible] the Mississippi above that city will eventually wash away the Illinois shore to such an extent as to force a new channel for the great Father of Waters, and thus leave St. Louis some five or six miles out in the country. The present flood, as usual, is tearing away the bank, having washed off a mile and a half of the telegraph line near Alton, with all the land on which the poles were planted. The editor of the Alton Courier says:

"As much abrasion of the Illinois shore [illegible] next ten years, or even five years, as has been occurring for a few years past, and the lakes and [illegible] above spoken of will be reached. The Gilman [illegible] is now nearly all swept away, and the old church house, which has already been moved once or twice, will soon have to be removed further back or [illegible] down. Where we rode along in our conveyance, the public road near this place, some three years ago, is now 150 feet out in the stream of the sweeping Mississippi."

GENERAL ARISTA BANISHED FROM MEXICO.—Gen. Arista, late President of Mexico, arrived at [illegible] on the 5th inst., in the English mail steamer from Vera Cruz, and proceeded in her to England. It appears he has been banished by Santa Anna, and ordered to go to Europe, and there remain, [illegible] be allowed to retain his rank in the [illegible] army, and the pay pertaining to it. A [illegible] to maintain public tranquility is alleged as the reason for his banishment. [illegible] protested against the decree as to [illegible] his purpose to demand reparation for [illegible] avows his sympathy for the [illegible] tions, a desire for the establishment of federal institutions in Mexico, and if desirable annexation to the United States, which he predicts will [illegible] pen.

INGRATITUDE.—The Chinese company, lately at New York, before they would decide to [illegible] on Friday night at [illegible] passed up their [illegible] God Josh, (heads or tails) [illegible] Josh would do so with impunity, [illegible] decision, came down favorably.

"Tom, who did you say [illegible] our friend B—— married?" "He married for [illegible] thousand dollars. [illegible] her other name?" was the answer.

The Manner of Carrying on trade with China.

The following interesting explanation of the manner of conducting trade with the Chinese nation is made in Dr. Allen's recent publication upon the opium traffic:

"William Sturgis esq., of Boston, whose experience in the China trade, though not in opium, extends back more than half a century, in a lecture delivered not long since before the Boston Mercantile Library Association, stated that in 1848, $7,000,000 in specie was carried from the United States to China to pay for our importations from that country; but now most all our purchases are paid by bills of exchange on England, from the proceeds of the opium trade. This fact may serve to explain the manner in which trade is carried on with China. Formerly, the exports of that nation were greater than the imports. From 1800 to 1830, European nations and the United States were obliged to ship every year large quantities of specie to China, in payment for silks, tea, and other merchandise.

"But the opium trade, taking the place of all useful articles of manufacture, or any other production, increased to such an extent that soon after 1830, the balance of trade was turned against China. Consequently the balance of trade in the regular exchange of commodities must be paid in specie, and is just so much drain on the bullion of China. Dr. Williams states that from 1835 to 1850, it averaged yearly more than $15,000,000, which would amount in this period to $200,000,000. It is true, however, that all the opium sold in China, amounting to more than $40,000,000 annually, is paid for in specie, but then only about one-third of it actually leaves that country. The balance is taken to brokers at Canton or Hong Kong, and are converted into what are termed "bills of exchange," which are used in China by merchants in payment for teas, silks, and other commodities.—These bills of exchange are frequently brought to India, and also to England, and are used in London, Liverpool, and other cities in the way of trade to China."

The New Slave Trade to Great Britain.

While Mrs. Stowe, in Great Britain is receiving ovations and penny subscriptions designed to mark the condemnation of Great Britain for American slavery, and its reverence for slavery's great illustrator, we learn from the Liberia papers of the 2d of March some news with reference to Great Britain and slavery which would not harmonize very well if appended to the congratulatory addresses to Mrs. Stowe. The nature of the intelligence to which we refer may be gathered from the following proclamation of the President of the Liberian Republic:

Proclamation.—Whereas Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co., of London, contractors with her Britannic Majesty's government to furnish laborers from the African coast for the West Indies have sent some of their ships to the coast of the republic, offering an ad ance of ten dollars for every peson who may be induced to emigrate; and whereas the extinction of the slave trade has left large numbers of predial and other laborers in the possession of the chiefs and principal men of the country, while the offer of ten dollars each is nearly equivalent to the amount formerly paid for slaves during the prevalence of the slave trade, and which operated mainly in producing and sustaining the wars by which the country was distracted; and whereas certain refractory chiefs are reported to have engaged with the agents of said company to furnish a number of laborers, and are further known to have in concealment near Grand Cape Mount a number of the unhappy victims of their predatory excursions; and whereas complaint has been made to the government that persons are held to be sent off without their voluntary consent, or the consent of their natural guardians; therefore, to prevent the abuses and evils which might otherwise result from the enterprise:

Be it known by this proclamation, to all whom it may concern, that the law regulating passports must be strictly observed; that vessels carrying or intending to carry away emigrants must come to this port with the emigrants on board, to obtain passports, in order that an opportunity may be presented to the government to ascertain whether the emigration be free or constrained. Every violation of the law regulating passports will be visited with the utmost penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Done at Monrovia, this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and of the republic the fifth.

[L. S.] J. J. ROBERTS.

By the President: H. TEAGE, Secretary of State.

The meaning to be derived from the above document is simply that Great Britain is engaged in a new kind of slave trade; the new feature being, that the flesh *and blood* which she buys for the West Indies she now calls emigrants and apprentices, instead of the old and legitimate term of slaves.

New York Courier and Enquirer.

A Thrilling Scene—By Chas. Rand.

The following narrative—a true one—describes a scene that actually took place not many years since, in a country town in the State of Maine:

One evening in the month of December, 1834, a number of townsmen had assembled in the store of a Mr. Thomas Putnam, to talk over 'matters and things' —smoke—drink—and, in short, to do anything to 'kill time.'

Three hours had thus passed away. They had laughed, and talked, and drank, and chatted, and had a good time, generally, so that about the usual hours of shutting up shop, each of the party felt particularly first rate.

'Come,' said Charles Hatch—one of the company —'let's all liquor, and then have a game of high, low, Jack!

'So I say,' exclaimed another, 'who's got the cards?'

'Fetch on your keerds,' drawled out a third, his eyes half closed through the effects of the liquor he had drank.

After drinking all round, an old pine table was drawn up before the fire-place, where burned brightly a large fire of hemlock logs which would snap and crackle—throwing large live coals out upon the hearth.

All drew round the table, seating th[em]selves whatever came handiest. Four of them [sat] to the table some kegs, which from their [weight] supposed to contain nails.

'Now,' said Hatch, 'how shall we play for himself?'

'No—have partners,' growled one man.

'I say every one for himself,' exclaimed

'No, hang'd if I'll play so,' shouted t[he] bringing his fist down upon the table, kn[ock]ing candle out of the stick, and another upon t[he]

'Come, come,' said Hatch, 'no quarrelin[g] say for having partners, stand up.'

Three arose,

'Now, all who say each one for himself,

The remaining four immediately got up.

'You see, Barclay,' said Hatch, 'the ma[jority] against you. Come, will you play?'

'Well, as I don't want to be on the opp[osite] I'll play,' answered Barclay, somewhat cooled down.

Mr. Putnam was not in the store that evening, and the clerks, who were busy behind the counter, had taken very little notice of the proceedings. About half-past ten, Mr. Putnam thought he would step over to his store and see that everything was safe.—As he went in he walked up towards the fire.

When within a few steps of where the men were sitting, he started back in horror.

Before him sat seven men, half crazy with drink and the excitement of playing cards. There they were, within a few feet of the fire just described—and four of them SEATED ON KEGS OF POWDER!

Barclay—who was a very heavy man—had pressed in the head of the keg on which he sat, bursting the top hoop and pressing the powder out through the chinks. By the continued motion of their feet the powder had become spread about the floor, and now covered a space of two feet all around them.

Mr. Putnam's first movement was towards the door, but, recovering himself, he walked up towards the fire. Should either of them attempt to rise—he knew—and scatter a few grains of it little further into the fire place where lay a quantity of live coals!

At this moment Hatch looked up and, seeing Mr. Putnam with his face deadly pale, gazing into the fire, exclaimed—

'Why, Putnam, what ails you?' and at the same time made a motion to rise.

'For heaven's sake, gentlemen, do not rise,' said Mr. Putnam. 'Four of you sit on kegs of powder, it is scattered all around you—one movement might send you all to eternity. There are two buckets of water behind the bar. But, keep your seats for one minute, and you are saved—move, and you are dead men!'

In an instant every man was perfectly sobered, not a limb moved—each seemed paralyzed.

In less time than we have taken to describe this thrilling scene, Mr. Putnam had poured the water, and completely saturated the powder on the floor, and extinguished the fire, so that an explosion was impossible. Then, and not till then, was there a word spoken!

A Short Sojourn.

Dan Marble, in crossing the Alleghany mountains one summer, fell in with a fishing party from Philadelphia, and they insisted on Dan's holding up and going out to fish with them.

"Well," says Dan, "we went, fished, and fished, and fished. We drank a barrel of Monga-haly, and carried about two pounds of fish back to the hotel in Hollidaysburg. I got strayed off one morning from the party, and, rod in hand, was overtaken by an old covey, in a very ancient built gig, high as a three-story corn crib. His sober face, broad-brimmed hat, and square-tailed coat, bespoke him a Quaker. The old fellow drew up, eyed me for a moment, and coming to the conclusion that I was human, he invited me to get in and ride down the mountain; and as I had some distance to go, to overtake my friends, I mounted the concern, and the old fellow gave his mare the string, and away she went."

"Thee's trouting, eh?"

"Slightly," said I.

"Has thee a fondness for fishing?"

"Not so very strongly inclined that way," says I.

"The trout is a very 'cute fish," said the old fellow

"Yes," I replied.

"I once had a tamed trout in my pond. I put him in my pond when he was about as big as my finger. I fed him regularly, and he became very social. I frequently lifted him from the pond in my hand; and he grew on, till I reckon he weighed a matter of three pounds, good; and I thought one day, as I had some city friends to dine with us, I'd take out my fish and have him cooked. Ha! ha! really I believe the critter guessed my intention, for he never would come near me after that. I coaxed & tried to inveigle him for some time; but it was no use, friend trout was shy, and avoided all sociability. I baited a hook with a most tempting morsel, but no! plague take the critter, he was done with me. I next borrowed a scoop net, and thought I'd get it very nigh under him, and then away he'd dart beneath a stone, and out of my reach.

"The trout grew bigger and bigger, and so saucy, that I made up my mind that he must be eaten. Ha! ha! At last I made a snare. Now, my old friend, said I, thee's bound to come out; but, ha! ha!—plague take the fellow, the moment I put the noose over his body, he'd poke his nose down into the gravel at the bottom of the pond, wiggle his tail, and off would slip the wire, of course, the sleek rogue actually appearing to be laughing at me; and I went away, declaring that the provoking creature might live forever, if he could."

"Well," says I, interested in the fish story, "did he still continue to live and flourish!"

"Not long, for my son he'd bet most anything he could catch him, and he did."

"Ah, indeed!" said I in amazement, "how did he proceed?"

"Ha! ha! I'll tell thee. Reuben caught a dozen grasshoppers, and threw them into the pond—the fish was very fond of grasshoppers, and having eaten them all, became so springy, that in jumping for a fly, he actually sprang clean out of the pond, and Reuben caught the critter before he could jump back again!"

"I told my Quaker friend I guessed I'd get out about *then!*"

A Safe Bet.

About the time of the first influx of emigration into California, a little scene occurred on the steamer Tennessee, during one of her upward cruises in the Pacific Ocean, which we do not remember seeing in print.

One of those moral fungi on society, known in general parlance by the sobriquet of "blacklegs," had spread a tempting bait, in the way of a little game of pharo, before a promiscuous assemblage of suckers, hoosiers, buck-eyes, corn-crackers, &c., who were on their way to the new El Dorado.

Among the number was a sturdy Kentuckian, who, in his simple suit of homespun, stood watching the game with interest. Presently thrusting his hands into the depths of his overcoat pocket, he produced a greasy, well-worn, but withal, well-lined pocket-book, and taking from its recesses a bill, he extended it to the dealer, saying:

"Here, old feller, I lost a ten that time, and here's the money."

"How is that?" exclaimed the sharper. "I saw you make no bet."

"Wall, you see, I sez to myself, sez I, that jack's been uncommonly lucky keard, and durn my picters ef I don't bet a ten on it; and so the pesky jack lost, and you've got my money."

Thinking he had picked up a green-horn, the gambler gave a sly wink at the few "knowing ones" who encircled him, and they went on with the game.

After a few deals, our Corncracker smacked his fist emphatically on the table, and exclaimed:

"Dod drabbit, there goes another sawbuck, on the plaguey jack! Here, take it, ole hoss fly."

With an ill-suppressed grin of satisfaction, the sharper took the money, and added it to the rapidly growing pile before him.

In the due course of time the jack came up triumphant, and our yeoman, jumping up nearly to the ear lines, cracked his heels together, and exclaimed:

"By hokey! I won fifty that time! So fork over, you lovely old hoss, you!"

The "sell" was so evident, that the gambler had nothing else to do than pay the money, which he did, with the remark, that "the next time the Kentuckian made a bet, he wanted him to put the money down."—*Cincinnati Com.*

THE ART UNION SWINDLE—ASTONISHING DEVELOPMENTS.—The battle between the Art Union and the people is drawing to a close, and the management of that precious lottery concern, or mock auction, is dis closed in all its unblushing audacity. A pile of some eighty or a hundred thousand dollars of the funds of the institution is gone; and with all the explanations attempted, nobody can tell how it is gone, or who carried it off. Perhaps some of our art-loving anti-copyists contemporaries can throw some light on this dark [subject]. Where is the Slievegammon fund for the [encouragement] of Ireland? Where are the assets of the [Repeal] bonds? Where is the surplus of [the Irish] benefit? Who knows? Do the [Kossuth] Hungarian Central Committee, [or the] Central Committee, or does any [one] Galphinized the surplus of [the] monsters are these that [devour] millions of money without [leaving] traces of the regular mock [auction] not in the fashion.

New York Herald.

[illegible]on.

[illegible]nd Dispatch writing [illegible]ys: "There is in [illegible] case; a man who is [illegible] became blind he was sent to School for the deaf and dumb, but he had not progressed far, went blind, and was brought to the insane asylum, where he has continued ever since.—He rises in the morning, dresses himself, and immediately prostrates himself upon his face, under the bed, with his legs locked around the bed post, and there he continues to lie all day, except when called to meals—the signal for which is a slap upon his leg. He gropes his way easily to the dining room, eats, and returns to his place under the bed, where the floor is worn smooth and shining by movements! When to be shaved, a gentle touch upon his chin is the signal which he understands. He goes straight to the barber's shop, takes his seat, is shaved, and immediately returns to his room. Great efforts have been made to increase the variety in his habits but to no purpose. It is a sad sight to see the poor fellow clinging to his place under the bed.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.—The *Friend of Chain* urges that it is for the interest of European powers to come to the rescue of the Emperor. It is urged that were the present dynasty subverted, and a state of anarchy to ensue, the preservation of quiet on her frontier would give Russia plausible grounds for interference, if not for annexation. Forty thousand Russian troops could probably hold China proper more easily than the same number of English hold Hindostan.—The London *Times* thinks no European intervention desirable to maintain the Emperor, inasmuch as no change of dynasty at Nankin could affect the commercial relations of China and Europe. The political design of the rebellion is involved in obscurity. The dethronement of the reigning Emperor, however, is now the avowed object. He belongs to the Mantchoo Tartan dynasty, which subdued the Chinese two hundred years ago, and has held the throne ever since. Some pretender—who or what he is does not appear—is among the insurgents, and he is to be made king, not emperor, in case of success.

A QUEEN'S PRESENT TO A QUEEN.—A steam packet recently arrived at Southampton, bringing a *hyena* and a *wild cat* as a present to Queen Victoria from the Queen of Portugal!

"Such of our readers as may [illegible] time will be glad to learn that a remedy has been discovered which effectually prevents the ravages of the bee moth. The frequent and serious injury caused by this pestiferous insect, has deterred many persons from entering into the business of raising bees, more especially as in some localities the ravages have been so great as nearly to destroy both bees and honey.—The plan is this: split joints of cane through the center and arrange them on the four sides of the hive, with the split side resting on the platform. The moth, instead of depositing its eggs under the edge of the hive, will lay them under the split cane. From these depositories they may be removed and destroyed as often as necessary with little trouble. A friend informs us that he knows the plan has been tried and found entirely successful."

A MONTH OF CALAMITY.—This has been a month of calamity. Within three or four weeks there have been recorded in the pages of the public press the destruction of the steamship Independence in the Pacific, the Ocean Wave on the Lakes, and the Jenny Lind in California; the awful railroad calamities at Chicago and Norwalk; and now there is added the loss of the ship William and Mary at sea. By these six disasters not less than five hundred souls have been buried into eternity; and in addition to these there have been minor accidents on railroads and steamboats, falling of buildings, &c, which would materially swell the fearful aggregate.

NEW SORT OF OUTRAGE.—In Cincinnati, within a few weeks, a large number of ladies have had their dresses mutilated, while walking in the streets.—Men, pretending to be intoxicated, go among and seem to select the most elegantly dressed ladies, and stumbling, as if accidentally, against them, leave their dresses with long slits cut as if by a sharp knife. The Commercial says: "This dress-cutting knavery is now getting to be a serious business, and the ladies are very generally excited about it. They don't feel safe, day or evening, when on the public walk, and fathers and brothers, who hold the purse-strings, are wondering what can be the motive of it."

"Argufy as folks will," said Mrs. Partington, as she sat taking up a blue yarn stocking for Ike, while the young gentleman was playing "colly-up" with his ball against the door of the old cupboard in the corner. "Argufy as they will," continued she, "about the bad people down south we aint no better here, none of us; and though the Smiths over the way make so much talk about their goodness and avaricionism, they treat the poor colored woman that works for them every Monday jest like a nigger!" Bless thee, Mrs. Partington! it is often thus we find theoretical benevolence far in advance of the practical, and the show of goodness most profusely made concealing a hollow heart below.—*Bost. Post.*

We learn that the Secretary of the Navy has suspended the distribution of the fund voted by Congress as *extra* compensation to those engaged in the naval service on the coast of California during the Mexican war. He had reason to believe that measures were matured for defrauding the Government by means of false affidavits and fo ged certificates, and his order of suspension was issued to detect and counteract these schemes of plunder. It seems to be yet unknown in certain quarters that the public treasury is under the protection of a Democratic administration.—[*Union.*

The Ladies will always rejoice at the happy experience of curing eruptions, sore nipples, broken or caked breasts, piles and corns after a thorough trial of Mexican Mustang Liniment.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment will give the most undoubted satis action to every one giving it a trial for stiff joints, stiff neck or sore throat; it has proved itself efficacious in those complaints in many very stubborn cases.

See advertisement on fourth page.

Doct. Sam'l. B. Martin, one of the most experienced of the Medical Faculty in the City of Baltimore, writes of STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT and of STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, "I have carefully examined the component parts of them, and find them both valuable compounds, the doses safe and consistent with medical practice, and I do not hesitate to recommend them." See advertisement on fourth page.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills the best cure for Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, and Ulcerous Sores.

The very satisfactory results arising from the use of this invaluable Ointment, in cases where patients have been suffering from Abscesses, Ulcers, Piles, Fistulas, or bearings down, have induced several of the medical profession, eminent for their skill, to introduce it into the hospitals, and their private practice: and in many instances, where the sufferer was considered incurable Holloway's Ointment, in conjuction with his Pills, has healed the most desperate wounds, after every other remedy had been tried in vain. These fine medicines are unequalled in the cure of scrofula, scurvey, and diseases of the skin.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple, Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50. each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

What the New York City Folks say of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1852.—This is to certify that I am well acquainted with a man fifty years of age, for many years a resident of this city, who has been at times extremely ill, but could not tell from what cause, unless it was worms. He told his attending physician his suspicions, but the physician at once ridiculed the idea, and refused to attend him any longer. His son then mentioned Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, and asked him if he would take it; his reply was—I must take something to get relief or die.

They at once procured a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, and took one half at one dose. The result was, he passed upwards of three quarts of worms, cut up in every form. He got well immediately, and is now enjoying most excellent health; and, like the good Samaritan of old, is endeavoring to relieve his neighbors. He makes it his business to hunt up and select all cases similar to his own, that may be given over by the regular physicians, and induces them to try Dr. M'Lane's Vemifuge. So far he has induced more than twenty persons to take the Vermifuge, and in every case with the most happy results. He is well satisfied that Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge is far superior to any other known remedy, and that if more generally known would not fail to save many valuable lives. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Hardie, 124½ Cannon street, New York City.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Wm. H. Lippitt Druggist.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 19th inst., by Lewis Highsmith, Esq., Mr. JACOB WELLS, to Miss MARY C., daughter of I. M. Alderman, Esq., all of thiis county.

In Duplin county, on the 19th inst., by Rev. Wm. M. Kennedy, WILLIAM I. BROWN, Esq., to Miss MARY A. BROWN, daughter of the late Jas. Brown, dec'd.

DIED,

On the 18th day of May, at his residence in Onslow county, of consumption, the Rev. James Coston, aged 76 years, 3 months and 18 days. The deceased has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church near 50 years; has been a local preacher 34 years. He has left a widow, six children, twenty-four grand-children and a large circle of friends to mourn—but not as those that have no hope.

KENANSVILLE, DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C., May, 1853.

Fellow-Citizens of Duplin County:

To avoid misrepresentation, and to place myself in an unequivocal position, I have chosen this method of saying to you, that I am a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk, and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing August election. If, in your judgment, you see cause to elect me, the many duties and obligations of the office shall be discharged with zeal and fidelity. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD.

May 18, 1853. 37-1m

To the Voters of New Hanover County.

Fellow-Citizens:—In a short time it will devolve upon you to elect from amongst your number, a suitable person to fill the office of County Court Clerk. Allow me to present to your consideration, my name as a candidate for that office; and at the same time to return my sincere thanks for your liberal suffrages heretofore bestowed, and to promise you if elected, to discharge the several duties of that office with fidelity and zeal. SAM'L R. BUNTING.

April 13th, 1853 187-tc—32-tc

☞Town papers copy.

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES F. SIMPSON, as again a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk, of New Hanover County. Dr. S. pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of his office with industry and fidelity. [April 29.—33-tc*

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. GEORGE M. BISHOP, as a candidate at the ensuing election in August next, for the office of County Court Clerk of New Hanover County. Mr. Bishop pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and to the best of his ability. May 12.—212-6t—36-tc

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. H. W. FOY as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk at the ensuing August election. May 6th, 1853 35-tc

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN C. BROADHURST as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk at the ensuing August election. May 6th, 1853 35-tc

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C. May 9th, 1853. 38-tf

C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

MARKET.

Wilmington, May 21, 1853.

Bacon, ℔ lb.			
Hams		@	13
Shoulders		@	10
Beeswax, ℔ lb.		@	22
Bricks, ℔ M.		@	6 00
Butter, ℔ lb.		@	20
Candles, ℔ lb.		@	12½
Cheese		@	10
Coal, ℔ bush.		@	20
Corn, ℔ bush.		@	70
Cotton, ℔ lb.		@	9½
Corn Meal, ℔ bush.		@	70
Domestics,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	16	@	17
Eggs, ℔ doz.	15	@	16
Empty Barrels, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 80	@	2 00
Feathers, ℔ lb	42	@	45
Fish, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	none	@	0 00
Mackerel, No. 1		@	0 00
do. No. 2		@	0 00
do. No. 3		@	0 00
Shad, Ocean,		@	12 00
Herrings, East.		@	3 50
do. N.C. cut,		@	8 00
do. Smoked, ℔ box.		@	00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.	0	@	0
Flour, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal.	5 50	@	7 50
Baltimore	0 00	@	0 00
Fayetteville	0 00	@	5 37½
Grain, ℔ bush.			
Corn	70	@	00
Oats	00	@	00
White Beans		@	0 00
Pease, Cow	00	@	80
Rice, rough	00	@	0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	4½
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	0 00	@	0 00
Northern	0 85	@	0 90
Iron, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
Swede	5½	@	00
Lime, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
Liquors, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
N. E. Rum	00	@	32
Gin	30	@	35
Brandy	00	@	35
do. Apple	37½	@	1 00
Lumber, ℔ M. (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	8 50
Scantling.	0 00	@	6 00
Molasses, per gallon.			
New Orleans	00	@	00
Cuba	18	@	20
Nails, ℔ lb.			
Cut	5½	@	0
Wrought	10	@	12½
Oil, ℔ gallon.			
Tanners		@	1 20
Adamantine		@	00
Sperm	45	@	50
Coffee, ℔ lb.			
Java	12½	@	14
Laguayra	11	@	12
Cuba	10	@	10½
Rio	10	@	10½
St. Domingo	9½	@	10
Cotton, ℔ lb	9½	@	9½
Corn Meal, ℔ bush.	70	@	00
Domestics,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb	16	@	17
Eggs, ℔ doz	15	@	16
Empty Barrels, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 80	@	2 00
Feathers, ℔ lb	42	@	45
Fish, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	none	@	0 00
Mackerel, No. 1		@	0 00
do. No. 2		@	0 00
do. No. 3		@	0 00
Shad, Ocean,		@	12 00
Herrings, East.		@	3 50
do. N.C. cut,		@	8 00
do. Smoked, ℔ box.		@	00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.	0	@	0
Flour, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal.	5 50	@	7 50
Baltimore	0 00	@	0 00
Fayetteville	0 00	@	5 37½
Grain, ℔ bush.			
Corn	70	@	00
Oats	00	@	00
White Beans		@	0 00
Pease, Cow	00	@	80
Rice, rough	00	@	0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	4½
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	0 00	@	0 00
Northern	0 85	@	0 90
Iron, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
Swede	5½	@	00
Lime, ℔ bbl.	00	@	00
Liquors, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
N. E. Rum	00	@	32
Gin	30	@	35
Brandy	00	@	35
do. Apple	37½	@	1 00
Lumber, ℔ M. (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	8 50
Scantling.	0 00	@	6 00
Molasses, per gallon.			
New Orleans	00	@	00
Cuba	18	@	20
Nails, ℔ lb.			
Cut	5½	@	0
Wrought	10	@	12½
Rosin	0 00	@	0 00
Do. No. 2, 1	10	@	1 50
do. No. 3, 0	00	@	1 05
Spts Turp., ℔ gallon	37½	@	38
Varnish, ℔ gal,	20	@	22
Oils, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	1 75	@	1 85
Linseed	70	@	75
Whale	0 00	@	0 00
Molasses is dull. Whiskey is scarce, with sales at 28½ cents. Pork is heavier, with rales at $15 75 for Mess, and $12 for Prime. Beef is easier, with sales at 12 @ $12 50 for Mess — Bacon—Sales of hams at 9½, and shoulders 6½. Lard is dull with sales at 9½ for bbls, and 11 for kegs. Butter—Sales of 9½@14 cents ℔ lb.			
Rosin	0 00	@	0 00
Do. No. 2, 1	10	@	1 50
do. No. 3, 0	00	@	1 05
Spts Turp., ℔ gallon	37½	@	38
Varnish, ℔ gal,	20	@	22
Oils, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	1 75	@	1 85
Linseed	70	@	75
Whale	0 00	@	0 00
Potatoes,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	75	@	80
Irish, do	00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	2 00
Provisions, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	12½	@	13
Middlings	11½	@	00
Shoulders	00	@	10
Hog round	10	@	11
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	8	@	9½
Shoulders	6½	@	8
N. C. Lard	10	@	11
West'n do	nom	@	12
Butter	20	@	25
Cheese	00	@	00
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	17 00	@	18 00
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess	00 00	@	14 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	20 00
Poultry.			
Chickens, live	18	@	37½
do. dead	35	@	40
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 25
do. dead, ℔ lb	00	@	00
Salt,			
Alum ℔ bush	00	@	00
Liverpool ℔ sack, ground	00	@	0 00
do. fine	00	@	0 00
Sugars, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	6½	@	8
New Orleans	5½	@	6½
Muscovado	5½	@	6½
Loaf & crush.	9½	@	10½
Clarified and Granulated	8	@	10
Soap, ℔ lb	5	@	7
Shingles, ℔ M.			
Contract	4 00	@	5 00
Common	0 00	@	2 50
Staves, ℔ M.			
W. O. Bbl.	0 00	@	00 00
R. O. Hhd.	00 00	@	00 00
Ash Head'g.	0 00	@	8 00
Timber, ℔ M.			
Shipping	00 00	@	12 50
Mill prime	8 00	@	10 00
do. inferior to ordinary	5 25	@	6 50
Tallow, ℔ lb	7	@	8

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c., say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,		a $	45
Spirits Turpentine,	do.	a	70
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross		a	20
Cotton, per bale	0 00	a	1 25
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel	6	a	0
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a	7 00

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	70	a	00
Ground Peas, per bushel		a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	6 00	a	8 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot	6	a	0
Rice per 100 lbs.			18

TO BOSTON.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	45		50
Spirits Turpntine, do.	65	a	75
Lumber, per M.	8 00	a	10 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	½ per ct. prem.	Philadelphia	½ per ct. prem.
New York	½ " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	½ " "	Charleston	½ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 26TH, 1853.

REMARKS.—The water in the Cape Fear river has fallen so low that none but the lightest draught boats can get up to Fayetteville. Our latest advices inform us that there was only about 24 inches water on the shoals, and that it was still falling A change of weather, however, within the last three days may probably cause a rise in the river, as it is probable considerable rain has fallen in the interior. Produce continues to arrive slowly and out-door business has been dull during the past week.

BEEF CATTLE.—The stock of Beeves in Butchers' hands has been considerably reduced, since our last Thursday's review. Prices remain steady at $5 ℔ 100 lbs. net, for grass fatted No. 1, and 7@$8 for stall fatted, as in quality.

BACON.—The receipts this week of N. C. make per Railroad reach some 15,000 lbs., to order; and we note sales from store at 11 cents for hog round, and 12½ cents ℔ lb for hams; market firm at above prices, with a fair stock and moderate demand. We have no change to note in *Western* make — For store rates, in lots as wanted, see table.

CORN.—The stock in market has been somewhat reduced, but there is a sufficient supply for demand. We note 600 bushels received from Bladen county sold on Wednesday at 60 cents ℔ bushel. Retailing from store at 65 cents, in lots. *Meal*—Market well supplied with this article, and dull at 68 @ 70 cents ℔ bushel.

COTTON YARN.—Price has advanced a shade on last week's quotations. See table.

EGGS—Come in sparingly, and retail from carts at 15 @ 16 cents ℔ dozen.

EMPTY BARRELS.—Sales of Spirits Turpentine barrels during the week at 1 75, 1 80 to $2 each part to arrive.

FEATHERS—Have declined 3 cents ℔ lb on last Thursday's quotations, and are now held at 42 @ 45 cents, with small sales.

FLOUR.—No change to note in this article. There is a fair stock of all brands on market, (with the exception of Baltimore) and sales from store and wharf at quotations.—See table.

HAY—Received this week only 60 bales Northern make, which sold at auction on Monday at 85 to 90 cents per 100 lbs Stock on market light, and demand moderate.

HEADING—About 3,000 pieces Ash Heading sold on Friday last at $8 ℔ M., clear of inspection.

LUMBER—No receipts this week. Sales of former arrivals at $8 50 for wide boards and $6 ℔ M. for scantling.

LARD—No change to note in this article. For store rates, see table.

LIME—No recent arrivals. Retails from store at $1 37½ @ $1 50 ℔ bbl., as to quantity

LAMBS.—The market is firm at $2 ℔ head, for No. 1 Lambs, with a fair stock.

NAVAL STORES—Our review of Thursday last left the Turpentine market in a firm state, with a fair demand at $4 15 for virgin. $3 60 for yellow dip, and $1 60 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs., at which the market remained firm up to the close of Monday. On Tuesday the price declined 65 cents on virgin and 60 cents on yellow dip, and on Wednesday a further decline was submitted to of 20 @ 25 cents on virgin dip. The receipts of the week reach about 2,306 bbls., and sales as follows:

| | | Virgin. | Yellow dip. | Hard. |
|

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N.-C., MONDAY, MAY 23, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M'REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KENT, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

For Congress,

HON. WM. S. ASHE.

Envy.

There is no use in denying it. All these ugly fellows throughout the State are envious of the personal pulchritude of the Editors of the Herald and Journal, and therefore will keep abusing them and traducing their personal appearance, for which, however, they themselves are to blame, 'specially Burr, who, not being peculiarly well favoured, would keep trying to convince the world that the Journal-man was no better looking than himself, which was very wrong of the aforesaid Burr.

The last of our traducers is Robinson, of the Goldsboro' New Era. Such a looking man, too, to talk about beauty,—but let him pass—we couldn't do him justice. There are no similies or comparisons at hand like unto him. He is *sui generis*, and might safely be worshipped without a violation of the second commandment, but withal a very clever fellow, bating his unchristian feelings of envy against our good looks. Would it be believed that the sinner actually walked into our *sanctum* last Friday morning, with a most un-*sanctum* fied grin on his countenance, and a big shillalah in his hand, evidently prepared to meet our righteous indignation; in which, however, he was disappointed; we received him like unto a returned and repentant Prodigal, not exactly killing the fatted calf, but doing the best we could in that way—by politely requesting his acceptance of our last cigar,—and thereupon we smoked the calumet of peace, and he promised in future to pay due respect unto age, and not to be too hard upon the "Juniors," namely, for the first, Burr, and for the second, ourselves.

So, after all, we bear no malice. Robinson publishes a most capital paper—one every way worthy of the support of the agricultural community, and the rest of mankind, and ought to be sustained.—We are pleased to learn that the prospects of the Era are cheering, and its circulation rapidly extending.

THE GARDINER CASE.—This almost interminable trial seems at length drawing to a close, this being its fifty-seventh day. The evidence closed on Saturday last, and the arguments of counsel, etc., will, we suppose, occupy the most of the week. Perhaps a verdict may be rendered next week. This will not be final though, since we see that the counsel for the defence have filed a bill of exceptions, and an effort will be made to get a new trial.

Dr. Gardiner is at present on trial for perjury. He has yet to stand a trial for swindling. It *is* said that the trial and its various expenses will reach a sum nearly, if not quite, equal to one hundred thousand dollars. One way or another, Gardiner will make himself *dear* to the American people.

Daily Journal, 20th inst.

The Public Lands.

It is a noticeable fact that the Democratic delegation from this State in the last Congress are a unit upon the subject of the public lands, Ashe, Venable and Daniel standing together upon what they believe to be the safe and well tried grounds of national policy. In the Lincoln district, Burton Craige, Esq., is combatting manfully upon this platform, against his eloquent and plausible Whig opponent, James W. Osborne, Esq. The distribution of the public lands or the proceeds of them is not now a practical question any more than the National Bank. Any bill for that purpose would be as promptly ignored in Congress as would one re-establishing the defunct monster. The isolated squabbles about it cannot further it one inch, and our Whig friends ought to know that. Enough is known to show that parties in the next Congress will stand Democratic two to one, all opposed to it with the exception of a straggler here and there, perhaps, but very few at that. And more than that, the President is bound to veto, and will veto, any distribution bill, should it pass by some almost impossible accident. Practical business men will not exhaust their energies nor allow their course to be controlled by issues of no value whatever as matters stand.

The Republican Banner.

We have received the first number of this paper, just started at Salisbury, by F. I. Wilson, Esq., formerly publisher of the Mountain Banner at Rutherfordton. The Banner is Democratic in its politics, and Mr. Wilson possesses the talents, the industry, and the enthusiasm necessary to make it a valuable adjunct to the cause, as well as a capital paper for the family circle. We see that it takes ground boldly and openly upon the Democratic platform against distribution, in which course it sustains and is sustained by the able and reliable Democratic candidate in that District, Burton Craige, Esq. We wish Mr. Wilson every success. We feel confident that he will merit it.

☞ Our usually amiable friend, Dr. Togno, is out in a communication in the Commercial of Saturday last, in which he is down upon the ears of the men of the Herald and Journal because they were not pleased with the Steffanone concert. For our own part, we lay no claim to the possession of any extra amount of *ears*; but, when we get on our far-seeing glasses, we can tell pretty well whether a singer looks cross or not—whether she evinces any desire to please or not—and, by the expression of the audience, whether she *does* please; and we can safely say that neither was the case. Steffanone did, in one or two isolated passages of the Casta Diva, produce pure and sweet notes, and, we presume, could have done so throughout had she chosen, which renders her the more inexcusable. For such evident carelessness and contempt of the audience, she would, more than once, have been hissed off the stage of any Opera-House in the world, and, we think, very properly. It would have been only a merited rebuke. But, after all, we are a miserably ignorant sinner in musical matters, and must therefore condole with the immortal "Ruskins," who, unfortunately, didn't know a bit better than to agree with us in our notions of the concert.

SMOKE!—Passing along South Water Street last Friday afternoon, we accidentally stepped into Mr. Wm. C. Howard's Grocery Store, and, while there, were politely presented with a box of very puffable cigars, and noticed that Mr. Howard had a few more of the same sort left, which he offers for sale at Baltimore prices.

So, if you want cigars, step in to Howard's and try your luck. You will find them much more worthy of being puffed than an Italian concert, although they do end in smoke.

☞ Col. Gadsden, of South Carolina, has accepted the appointment of Minister to Mexico, tendered him by President Pierce.

☞ The telegraph wires report that a severe hail storm passed through New Hampshire and Massachusetts on the 17th inst.

Three

The steamer A[illegible] afternoon of the 19th [illegible] to the 7th inst. We make the following [illegible] extracts from our Baltimore exchanges.

ENGLAND.—The debate in Parliament on the rocket affair fully exonerates Kossuth from all proprietorship or participation in their manufacture. The whole matter is believed to have originated in the over-anxiety to satisfy Russia and Austria as to the English pledge of watchfulness on the movements of the refugees.

Mr. Duffy, the Irish member of Parliament, made a blundering speech in Parliament, charging the Government with corrupting the Irish members.—The offensive words were taken down, and he was cited to answer before the House.

A deputation of the peace conference have solicited the Earl of Clarendon to insert in the treaties pending with the United States a clause to settle all future difficulties by arbitration. Lord Clarendon promised to give due consideration to the proposition.

The returns of the Board of Trade show a large increase on April exports.

FRANCE.—The Empress has recovered from her recent indisposition.

The legacies of Napoleon the First, amounting to 200,0000,000 francs, will not be presently acted upon, though they are regarded as claims of honor on the Empire.

GERMANY.—Considerable disaffection had taken place at Hesse Cassel, arising out of the government prosecution of some of the members of the Chamber of Deputies.

SWITZERLAND.—A riot occurred in the election district of Bulle, Switzerland. The civic guard were attacked by the people, and many wounded. Another riot is reported at Chamberry, but not of a political character.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Russian authorities of Poland have issued an order to confiscate the property of absentees who have not yet embraced the amnesty.

The affair of the holy shrines is reported to be settled as the Emperor of Russia desired.

The matter of the Greek Patriarchate is now being discussed. The armaments have been stopped, and the fleets recalled.

The French fleet is still at Salamis Bay manœuvring to gratify King Otho.

PERSIA.—Persia is preparing another expedition against Herat. The British Ambassador announces that he will demand his passports if the expedition proceeds.

Later from Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, May 19th.—The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independence, day before yesterday, making the trip in 17 days. The Chienne Indians were encamped near Fort Atkinson waiting presents from Maj. Fitzpatrick. They were perfectly friendly and expressed a disposition to leave. Amongst the Americans there was considerable excitement on the subject of the Pacific railroad, in favor of the route from St. Louis to Albuquerque, and thence to Walker's Pass. An association had been formed at Santa Fe with a capital of $1,000,000 to invest in the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, provided the track should pass thro' New Mexico.

Gov. Lane is spoken as a candidate for Congress, and one county has already nominated him. He returns to Santa Fe on the 26th. The excitement regarding his proclamation had somewhat subsided.—The correspondence between him and the Mexican authorities was kept kack from the people of Santa Fe, but Lane was said to have the advantage in the controversy.

There had been great losses of cattle on the plains, owing to a stampede.

The mail party met Superintendant Beall and party at Willow Creek. They were well and getting along finely.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Accidents on Railroads.

The railroad statistics of the State of New York, which have been recently published, furnish us with the following particulars:

On 1,819¼ miles of railway, which if double track and sidings be included, amount to 2,277 3-10 miles, and which have cost upwards of 84 millions of dollars, the whole number of persons carried in 1852 was 7,440,653, and the number of miles traveled was 343,358,585. This distance traveled is very nearly three-quarters of the way from here to the planet Jupiter, and almost four times as far as from the earth to the sun.

Of some of these travelers, the following table shows the fate:

Passengers.		Persons employed on R. R.	
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
26	82	60	89

This shows that for every 300,000 passengers, one was killed, and for every 90,000 passengers, one was injured, during 1852.

Comparing these results with those given for 1851, there is an unfortunate increase in the killed of nearly 40 per cent., and in the injured of more than 100 per cent.

The mortality on railroads has now got to be triple of what it was seven years ago; and it would seem to be high time that steps were taken to arrest it.

But the numbers that have been given do not show the whole mortality on railroads. A considerable addition, in 76 killed and 94 injured, has to be made of victims to their own carelessness or imprudence, who have been overrun in walking or riding on the railroad track, or caught in a venturesome attempt to cross it. The following table is the aggregate of all the mortality and damage—specified according to the particular cause which produced it or the mode in which it happened.

	Killed.	Injured.
Jumping on or off trains in motion..	18	7
Fell or thrown from trains.....	20	9
Collisions of trains.....	12	45
Trains thrown off track.....	18	8
Run over while walking or standing on Railroad.....	76	14
Collisions with vehicles at road crossings.....	2	3
At work on or standing by trains....	11	11
Standing on platforms.....	1	—
Defective machinery.....	3	3
Other accidents.....	5	3
	162	103

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.—The Stockholders met in their new Banking House on Monday. S. W. Tillinghast Esq. was called to the Chair and Jno. M Rose Esq. appointed Secretary.

The Reports of the officers show the affairs of the Bank to be in a very flourishing condition—a large surplus fund being on hand after paying for the erection of the new Building.

The President's salary was increased from $1250 to $1600.

Jno. D. Starr, Edmund J. Lilly, H. L. Myrover, Avon E. Hall, Jno. W. Pearce, Jas. Kyle, Charles Benbow and A. A. McKethan, were re-elected Directors.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Jno. D. Starr Esq. was re-elected President.

A PRINTER JUDGE.—Charles Fernald, Esq., a talented and energetic young printer, who, four years ago was a compositor upon the Boston Post—has been appointed, by the governor of California, county judge for Santa Barbara, of that state. The position to which he has been elevated is an extremely responsible one, embracing criminal, civil, and appellate jurisdiction. The appointment is very judicious, and displays a commendable appreciation of merit. It will be recolllected that George H. Campbell, Esq., another Boston printer, was made judge of Calaveras county, California, a year or two since, and this latter appointment is another compliment to the intelligence of the craft.—*Boston Post.*

A traveler in South America, speaking of the birds of his native land, says it is pleasant to notice that, into whatever strange countries they may have wandered during winter, and whatever strange tongues they may have heard, they nevertheless come back *speaking English*. Hark! "Phœbe! Phœbe!" plain enough. And by and by the Bob o' link, saying, "Bob o' Lincoln," and quail saying "Bob White." We have heard of one who always thought the robin said, "Skillet! three legs to a skillet! two legs to a skillet!" A certain facetous doctor says the robins cry out to him as he passes along the road, "Kill 'em! cure 'em! cure 'em physic! physic! physic!" And the frogs indulge in humorous, sarcastic ditties, in which one hears, "Jug o' rum!" While another responds, "Paddy got dhroonk, got dhroonk, 'cook, 'cak!"

☞ The words of the widow of Helvetius to Napoleon are worth remembering: "You cannot conceive how much happiness can be found on three acres of land."

[illegible]

Our views have met such a [illegible] from the press generally, Whig and Democratic, that we deem it our duty to resume the subject, in the hope that others, cognizant of the abuses constantly perpetrated in that department, may be induced to lend their aid in exposing the mismanagement of those who have so pertinaciously resisted public opinion, by combining and upholding each other in their daring and reckless exercise of power. Conscious that their position is dependant upon the confidence of the Secretary, they yield to each other the necessary support by the "you tickle me, and I'll tickle you" system. If one happen to render himself obnoxious in one bureau, he readily transfers himself to another. Indeed, so far has this spirit manifested itself that no interference with their self-claimed prerogative is permitted, and objects of special inquiries by Congress have frequently been frustrated by their interpolations. We distinctly remember an instance of this kind happening during Mr. Graham's connection with the Department.

The Naval Committee of the House sent for the opinion of the Engineer in Chief of the Navy upon certain points submitted; but the Chief of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, undertook to add further inquiries, to force a reply in accordance with his own particular views. The answers being furnished to the Naval Committee, they indignantly sent the communication back, admonishing the chief that when *his opinions* were necessary they would be asked.

This Bureau has probably more than any other exhibited evidences of abuse and extravagance, partly because its duties are more complex and varient; and when an investigation is had by Congress, which we trust Mr. Dobbin will invite, developements will be made of such inexcusable ignorance and imbecility as will cause a purgation of the concern.

It has been stated, and we have no doubt, that the former Senior Naval Constructor was displaced because he would not yield to the monstrous suggestions of men whose experiments have cost millions of money and rendered the material of the Navy a laughing stock of the mercantile marine, and a disgrace to the country. Another highly accomplished constructor succeeded, under the impression probably that he was more pliant; but his professional pride and dignity were not to be worked upon.

The abilities of these very excellent, but venerable naval gentlemen have, in many respects, been vastly overrated; but, as they have managed the Navy and its *Secretaries* so long, by contemplated reforms that have served to blind the latter, that we have ceased to wonder at the multiplicity and incongruity of orders which have emanated from there, or that any public man, however high his previous position, could retire from the Secretaryship of the Navy with an unclouded fame. Indeed, we may fairly ask where that man is, *in public estimation* who has served two years in the Navy Department? And why is this? It is because, as we have stated in our former article upon the subject, that men have usually been selected for that Department illy qualified for the performance of such duties, and they consequently become the mere crank by which the whole machinery of the Navy is worked; improvements suggested by practical minds are suppressed; months of precious time is wasted in endeavoring to work up their comprehensibilities; just claims of citizens are obstinately questioned, while two millions of dollars are annually expended in the Bureau of "Construction, Equipment and Repair," and comparative and disgraceful inefficiency alone its fruits.

But we predict a better issue to Mr. Dobbin; and a recent act indicates the sagacity and determination of his mind. The steamer Saranac was ordered by Commodore Shubrick to Norfolk for repairs. After being there a few days he ordered her into the Dry Dock, here her bottom was to be examined and repaired, and then that the steamer should proceed to the Washington Navy Yard, at an expense probably of more than ten thousand dollars, to have her machinery repaired—after which to return to Norfolk to be fitted out!—This inconsiderate scheme was fortunately intercepted by Mr. Secretary Dobbin upon learning the facts, and he forthwith countermanded the orders of the Chief of the Bureau.

We shall continue the subject.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The Present Administration.

We have been pretty *much mixed up* with politics since the election of John Quincy Adams to the presidency by the House of Representatives, and we think we are safe in saying that the administration of President Pierce has so far met with less opposition than any other since the period we have named. The cabinet selected by Gen. Pierce was everywhere well received, and the subordinate officers are such generally as to put cavilling at fault. The present epoch seems like that which succeeded the election of Monroe, when for a while party spirit was buried, and a purely national feeling pervaded the country.

It would be a happy thing if, after the violent and factious struggles which agitated and alarmed the country a few years since, we should enjoy a calm; and feel that the shocks through which we have passed have only served to cement the great brotherhood of States more firmly together. The election of Franklin Pierce was not the mere triumph of a party—it was the sentiment of the nation; and we hope that his administration will be essentially a national one, giving security to every one, and elevating the character of our country abroad to that high position which it occupied at the close of Mr. Polk's brilliant administration.—We feel that this will be the case The character of the official advisers of President Pierce authorizes us to prophesy that the honor, the glory and the interests of the republic are safe in their hands.

Baltimore Argus.

A Two Million Dollar Diamond.

The Goshen Democrat and Whig tells the following queer story:

Having recently heard much of the reported good fortune of the Rev. Robert Armstrong, of Newburg, in purchasing, among other minerals, what he supposed was a topaz, but which turned out to be a diamond, we have taken pains to get at the real facts of the case, and find them to be these: Mr. Armstrong, who has for some time past devoted much of his leisure time to mineralogical pursuits, purchased a lot of minerals, some months since, of an Englishman in New York, among which was supposed to be a topaz.

Upon a re-examination of these minerals, a considerable time after their purchase, Mr. A. was struck with the close resemblance of this supposed topaz to a real diamond, and was led to subject it to a test of its qualities. This test confirmed his hopes, and the opinion of others acquainted with the subject was sought and given in favor of the valuable character of the gem. Mr. A. has been offered $500,000 for one-half of the brilliant, but has declined the proposition. Its weight is two and a half ounces, and if a real diamond, its value will be more than $2.000,000.

Mr. A. is now taking measures to have the character of the mineral put to the severest scrutiny, and we believe he has little doubt but that scrutiny will result according to his wishes. If a diamond, it is the largest known in the world. It has passed in disguise through several hands, its valuable qualities not having been discovered by the person who originally took it from the earth, nor by any into whose possession it subsequently passed, until it fell beneath the scrutiny of the present possessor. If genuine, it will put the reverend gentleman in possession of immense wealth, and this wealth, we have no doubt, he will use in a commendable way.

DEATH FROM EATING MATCHES.—Ellen Thompson, a little girl, three years of age, died yesterday morning at the residence of her parents, No. 6 White street. Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest on the body, when the mother testified to her child having been discovered sick on the night of the 18th inst. The servant girl noticed that her lips had a fiery appearance in the dark, and told Mrs. Thompson of her illness. The mother of the deceased administered castor oil, but this had no good effect, and the girl continued to be very sick. On Sunday Dr. Arnold was sent for, and administered some medicine, but he was brought too late to check the poison, and pronounced her case as fatal. The servant girl testified to having discovered the child to be sick, and to her strange appearance. She also found three matches in the hand of the deceased, and ascertained that she had been eating them. Dr. Blumenthal then made a *post mortem* examination, and found the stomach of the deceased very much inflamed; and this, in his opinion, had been produced by phosphorus. A verdict of "death by [illegible] from eating wax matches" was accordingly rendered.

N. Y. Post.

[illegible]

[illegible] their profits; as all [illegible] always do, when any body attempts to check its progress. This has brought the Press into the field in mutual conflict; for the newspapers always take sides in any battle between good and evil. And now the newspapers are in a pitched battle, some fighting for the women and against intemperance, and others for intemperance and against the women. Shall we take sides also? We confess to a little leaning to both gallantry and sobriety, and therefore had rather lean upon strong-minded and sober women, than upon weak minded and drunken men. The first are steadfast, while the second are liable to be *swayed to and fro*.

The objectors to the feminine preachers say that their declaration before men is inconsistent with the *delicacy* of the sex, and that they would exhibit more regard for *propriety* by keeping within their "sphere," which, being interpreted by the objectors, means staying at home to wash the dishes, "tend the baby," and sow on the shirt buttons. The feminine preachers reply that men and women rush in crowds to hear a songstress or an actress, or a *danzeress*—no—*dansooze*—hang it!—*danseuse*; and they ask if such exhibitions are consistent with the delicacy of the sex, why is not preaching in favor of temperance and other virtues? The objectors dodge this; and we must confess that the strong-minded women have them there. We have nothing to say against, and much to say in favor of, men singers and women singers and opera singers, especially Italian. And when the Albonis and Bosios and Truffis and Stiffanones and Squallinis and Yellinis and Utramefasollasinis come before the public in concert or drama, we thank them for two things: First, for their exquisite music, and, Secondly, for the stimulation and encouragement which they give to an art which is powerful in softening, refining and purifying human character. Such exhibitions are not only consistent with the delicacy of the sex in the performers, but tend to promote the delicacy of both sexes in the listeners. But how is it with the "legitimate drama?" If an actress comes before the public as a *shero* in The Stranger, or Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, do the public stay away because of the delicacy of her sex? O no! Thousands of men and women who profess all the virtues, and are shocked at the mention of any of the vices, will rush in crowds to hear and applaud her. And what is the character which she represents, what are the moral tendencies of the representation?—The least said the soonest mended. And how is it with the *dansozies*—we never shall get that right—*danseuses?* There was a Fanny Elssler once!—and such crowds! And such plaudits! And such *ongkores!* And such *asses* to draw her carriage!—And such *puffs* and *criticisms!* Was the *delicacy* of the sex outraged in either kicker or lookers? Perhaps there was not much outrage in either. But the very kind of people, and in some cases the very identical people then most profuse in puffs, most creative in criticism, now blush deepest and howl loudest at the outrage upon the delicacy of the sex, when Mrs. Bloomer, and the Rev. Miss Brown, come before the public to preach in favor of temperance, and of the virtues which it promotes, and against a traffic which sacrifices to brutal indulgence the rights and happiness of wives and children.

And these defenders of the delicacy of the sex object to the dress of Mrs. Bloomer, as well as the logic of Miss Brown! This dress is worn by millions and millions of women who yield to none in modesty; for it is common to Greeks and Turks and Arabs and Persians and Hindoos and Tartars, and all sorts of Asiatic Caucasians. And the Knickerbocker critics ought to remember what they profess to forget, that the feminine dress of the early Dutch settlers consisted of *very* short skirts, and no panta-*loons* or *letters*. Yet Mrs. Bloomer's dress, which rather suits our taste, consists of full pantalettes, and skirts not quite long enough to sweep dirty steets, such as they have all the time in New York. But the dress is too conspicuous! Umph! If "Queen Victoria" should get up a new bonnet which outraged all artistic taste, a thing which English ladies often outrage, and Mrs. Fiddlefaddle, the acknowledged head of "fashion" and "good society" and "the aristocracy," which the *snobbish* portion of the press talk so much about in New York, but which are never heard of among its really well bred people, should be the first to walk through "Broadway" with this newly imported bonnet, wouldn't she be conspicuous! And wouldn't her own sex scramble to catch the fashion! And would the *outsider* critics upon "fashion," "good society," and "aristocracy," see any indelicacy in this conspicuity? O no! Mrs. Fiddlefaddle does it in pursuit of feminine folly, and Mrs. Bloomer in pursuit of feminine convenience and comport; and that makes all the difference.

We Philadelphians are used to strong-minded women at home, and therefore are not afraid of them in New York. Anybody here may hear a dozen of them on the first day of every week, in Mulberry st., or Seventh street, or other streets. They preach publicly, to large audiences of men and women; and if everybody minded all they said, we believe that the world would be no worse. Nobody here ever thought that, in thus publicly preaching in favor of moral duties, and *in a peculiar costume too*, they violated any feminine delicacy. And if any Gothamite critic should come here to raise such objection, perhaps they would tell him, through some appropriate quotation, that, the fault was in the finder, or that it was "the carnal heart" that was "enmity against," &c., and that *evil communications corrupt good manners*. Will the preaching of strong-minded women save *any* from its jaws? If, Messrs. Railers, you answer both in the affirmative, then you promote evil with your open eyes, by howling against the preaching.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Flogging of a Prince.

The London correspondent of a North German paper relates a story with regard to the way in which Prince Albert disciplins his children, which the N. Y. Tribune translates as follows:

"The young prince stood one day in his room in the royal palace at Windsor, at the window, whose panes reached to the floor. He had a lesson to learn by heart, but instead, was amusing himself by looking out into the garden and playing with his fingers on the window. His governess, Miss Hillyard, an earnest and pious person, observed this, and kindly asked him to think of getting his lesson. The young prince said: 'I don't want to.' 'Then,' said Miss Hillyard, 'I must put you in the corner.' 'I won't learn,' answered the little fellow resolutely, 'and won't stand in the corner, for I am the Prince of Wales.' And as he said this, he knocked out one of the window panes with his foot. At this, Miss Hillyard rose from her seat and said: 'Sir, you must learn, or I must put you in the corner.' 'I won't,' said he, knocking out a second pane. The governess then rang, and told the servant who entered to say to Prince Albert that she requested the presence of his Royal Highness immediately on a pressing matter connected with his son. The devoted father came at once, and heard the statement of the whole matter, after which he turned to his little son and said, pointing to an ottoman, 'sit down there, and wait till I return.' Then Prince Albert went to his room and brought a bible. 'Listen, now,' he said to the Prince of Wales, 'to what the holy Apostle Paul says to you and other children in your position.'—Hereupon he read Galat. iv., 1 and 2: 'Now I say that the heir, so long as he is a child, differeth nothing from a servant, though he be loved of all; but is under tutors and governors until the time appointed of the father.'

'It is true,' continued Prince Albert, that you are the Prince of Wales, and if you conduct properly you may become a man of high station, and even after the death of your mother, may become King of England. But now you are a little boy, who must obey his tutors and governors. Besides, I must impress upon you another saying, of the wise Solomon, in Proverbs xiii, 24: 'He that spareth his rod, hateth his son; but he that loveth him, chasteneth him betimes.' Hereupon the weightiest empire of Christendom a very palpable switching, and then stood him up in the corner, saying, 'You will stand here and study your lesson till Miss Hillyard gives you leave to come out. And never forget again that you are now under tutors and governors, and that hereafter you will be under a law given by God." This, adds the correspondent, is an excellent Christian mode of education, which every citizen and peasant who has a child may well take to his heart as a model.

It may be proper to add that the [illegible] who is concerned in the [illegible] tion, is about 11 years old.

British Political Economy.

Below we give a short extract from an article in the *United States Review*, of which we have already taken notice; and, although applied to the British Government, is equally applicable to our own:

"Legislative interference is now substituted for individual exertion; and when the good people of England begin to feel the pressure of any of those reactions and revulsions, which are the invariable results of a complicated system of legislative expedients, instead of depending on themselves to get the cart out of the mire, they call on Hercules governments to come to their relief. The landlord, the tenant, the merchant, the manufacturer, the peasant and the pauper, all equally look up to Parliament for succor, and instead of bracing themselves manfully to meet the exigency, meanly solicit alms from their rulers. In this way modern scientific government has degenerated into a vexatious, meddling despotism; and it may be truly said, that even in the United States, which are always following where they ought to lead, and imitating where they should set the example, the people are in a fair way of becoming as much fettered by laws of their own making, as other nations are by the capricious will of a despotic tyrant. If they don't take care, the public welfare will swallow up that of individuals."

Aristocracy.

It is related of Antæus, who aspired to wrestle with the gods, that, if they could by any means induce him to leave his *mater terra*, and grapple with them, they found little difficulty in worsting him: but so long as he could keep his feet firmly planted upon his native soil, he was more than a match for them.

When men outgrow their true position, and aim to live removed from the cares and duties of life, like Antæus, lose their footing and fall. In order to battle successfully we should never forsake our sphere.—Thousands are kept poor by aping the customs and notions of the rich, and thousands who are rich become poor, because they are too proud to use the same efforts to keep that it requires to accumulate. The following is an excellent hit at this species of aristocracy:

It is always a petulous thing for haughty people to look back upon the line of their ancestry. Twenty years ago, says the *Merchant's Magazine*, this one butchered, that one made candles, another sold cheese and butter, a fourth carried on a distillery; another was contractor on canals; others where merchants and mechanics. They are acquainted with both ends of society, as their children will be after them, though it will not do to say so loud. For often you will find that those toiling worms hatch butterflies, and they live about a year. Death brings divisions of property, and it brings new financiers; the young gentleman takes his revenues and begins to travel—towards poverty, which he reaches before death—or his children do, if he does not. So that, in fact, though there is a moneyed rank, it is not hereditary—it is accessible to all; three good seasons of cotton will send a generation of men up, a score of years will bring them all down, and send their children again to labor. The father grubs and grows rich; his children struts and use the money; their children inherit the pride, and go to shiftless poverty; their children, reinvigorated by fresh plebian blood, and by the smell of the clod, come up again. Thus society, like a tree, draws its sap from the earth, change into leaves and blossoms, spreads them abroad in great glory, sheds them off to fall back to the earth, again to mingle with the soil, and at length to re-appear at length in new trees and fresh garniture.

GOLD IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Norfolk Beacon states that a gold mine, which promises to be very rich, has recently been discovered in Tyrrell county, N. C. This is the first discovery of gold that has been made in the lower part of the State.

MARRIED,

In Elizabethtown, on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst. by Wm J. Jessup, Esq., Mr. JOHN D. McKINZ[illegible] to E. BRYAN, both of Elizabeth.

DIED,

In this town, on the 20th inst. [illegible] ter of Capt. A. B. Rothwell, [illegible] days.

Mar[illegible]

PORT OF WI[illegible]

May 19—Steame[illegible] & D. McRae & Co.
Br. Brig Invoice[illegible] McRae & Co.; w[illegible]
May 20—Steam[illegible] Banks.
Steamer Fanny [illegible] E. J. Lutterloh.
21—Steamer Maj. Wm. Barnet, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.
U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, fm Charleston, with 35 passengers.

CLEARED.

May 20—Schr. Henry Nutt, Garwood, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 63 bales sheeting, 33 do yarn, 198 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,635 do. rosin, 2 bags roots.

Schr. Washington, Patterson, for Bath, Me., by Peirce & Dudley; with 77,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Elouise, Robinson, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Henrietta, Gause, for Whitehall, by Wessel & Ellers

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

20—Schr. E. S. Powell, Coffin, for New York, by George Harriss; with 9 bales rags, 16 do. cotton, 60 bundles paper, 78 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,237 do. rosin, 13,520 ft. lumber.

21—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Spray, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, for Charleston, with 38 passengers.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 16.—Bacon 9@10 cents; Beeswax 24@25; Coffee, Rio 11@11½, Laguyra 11½, St. Domingo 9@10 cents ℔ lb.; Cotton—Strictly Prime, 9½ @ 10, Prime, 9¼ @ 9½, Fair, 9 cents ℔ lb.; Feathers 35@37 cents ℔ lb.; Flour—Superfine 4 70 @ $4 75, Fine $4 50, Scratched $4 25; Corn 60@65, Wheat 75@80, Oats 36@40, Peas 70 @75, Rye 65@70 cents ℔ bushel: Hides—Dry, 7@8, Green, 3 cents ℔ lb; Lard 10@11 cents ℔ lb.; Molasses—Cuba, 23@25, New Orleans, 37½@40 cents ℔ gallon; Salt—Liverpool sack, $1 60@$1 75, Alum (℔ bushel) 30@32 cents; Flaxseed $1 ℔ bushel.

Cotton market remains about the same; but little offering. Bacon dull, and present quotations rather hard to obtain.—Flour sells readily; receipts fair. No other changes.—*Obs.*

CHARLESTON, May 21.—Cotton.—The receipts of the week comprise 3912 bales, and the sales in the same time foot up 9050 bales. We quote Ordinary to Good Ordinary, 8@9; Low Middling, 9¼@9½; Good Middling, 9¾@10; Middling Fair and Fair, 10¼@10¾; and Fully Fair and Choice, —@—. Rice.—The receipts comprise 1200 tierces, which have mostly changed hands, at prices ranging from 3¼@3¾ ℔ hundred, as in quality; the bulk of the sales, however, were within the range of 3¼@3¾. Corn.—Two parcels of North Carolina have been received this week, which were sold at 57@58c. ℔ bushel. Bacon.—The transactions at the close of the week showed a decided improvement. The market yesterday brought the latter price. Shoulders have been selling principally at 7c.

[illegible]

[illegible] Broadstuffs—Flour has declined 2d. to 9d., closing [illegible] Western Canal 28; Ohio 28s. 6d.—holders not pressing on the market. Corn—white 30s. 6d; yellow 32s., in buyers request.

Lard, on the spot and to arrive, 52s. 6d. a 53s. 6d.

Coffee—the demand is good, and prices stiffer.

Rice—holders refuse to meet the demand, except at higher rates.

Tobacco is in good demand at previous prices.

Sugar is at extreme rates.

Beef and Pork are extremely dull. Bacon—a good business doing at a slight decline, but closing firm. Hams and Shoulders wanted. Cheese is higher.

Naval Stores.—Sales of 2,000 barrels Rosin at an advance of 4s. 8d. a 4s. 11d. Turpentine has declined to 42s. 6d.

LONDON, May 6.—Breadstuffs are dull and cheaper. Coffee—Small sales are making at full rates. In the continental markets holders continue firm, but the demand is limited. Lard—there is more enquiry, at 54@55s for[illegible] western. Rice—Sales of 200 tierces Carolina rice from Bremen, at 21s 6d @ 23s 6d for fair to middling.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, May 6.—Messrs. Baring & Brother's circular quote a moderate business doing in American securities. Maryland 5's, 96¼; U. States 6's, inscriptions, 109 @ 110.

Trade at Manchester has considerably improved, and prices are firm. The different leading circulars anticipate strikes for higher wages throughout the manufacturing districts.

Schools.

EVERITSVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE SUMMER SESSION of this School will commence on the second Monday in June, under the charge of the present able and efficient Principal, Mr. J. D. CAMPBELL. Board can be procured in the family of the Principal, and others in the village and vicinity.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Sec'y.
Everittsville, Wayne county, May 16, 1853 37-6.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
BY R. W. CHADWICK AND E. H. REMICK,
Beaufort N. C.

RATES of Board and Tuition for boys, vary according to the studies, from forty eight to fifty six dollars per Session of five months. [May 13, 1853—3m.

SMITHVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY,

WILL commence its fourth session in the new building, 15th of February and close its scholastic year 15th Dec., 1853. Organization and charges as heretofore. Mr. Murphy excepted, whose services, if necessary, will be supplied by a competent Assistant. For particulars, address the principal. JAMES H. BRENT,
Dec. 31—17-6m Smithville, N. C.

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!

☞ *More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Complaint, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keeper, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this Great Blood Purifier.

Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.

Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. [illegible] Maiden Lane, New York.

T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.

BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.

And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—3m.

PATENT MEDICINES.—4 boxes Sand's Sarsaparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 doz. Risley's do., 3 gross Roman's Drops, ½ gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandreth's do., 1 gross Peters' do., 4 doz. Spencer's do., 6 doz. Dalley's do. 6 dozen Moffat's do., ½ gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 2 doz. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, &c. C. DUPRE,
Druggist and Apothecary.

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 o